The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,106.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, is advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatches Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
" Ratnagherry	22		Dec.
" Vingoria	22	" Galle	1
" Carwar	23	" Negapatam	4
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	6
" Cannanore	25	" Coconada	8
" Tellicherry	25	" Vizagapatam	9
" Calicut	26	" Bimlipatam	10
" Beypore	26	" Gopaulpore	10
" Cochin	27	Raise Point	11
" Alleppi	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
" Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
	Dec.		
" Kurrachee	1	" Fao	15
" Guadur	2	" Bushire	16
" Muscat	4	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	8	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	10	" Guadar	24
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Ravens, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Ratnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kolbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 500 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds', W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
2nd class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	35	22		8
Port Said	39	25		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36		14-10

Steamers: Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without DELAY; otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

S. S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, and arrived in Bombay per Teazer and Khedabux, are informed that their GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA (2,708 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To Trieste	1st Class. £ 50 0	2nd Class. £ 35 0	Deck. £ 19 0
" Port Said	£ 30 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 8
" Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals that Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach them by the end of the current month, in order that there may be no break in the supplies.

They also take the opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and would point out that by their uniform system of advance payment they are enabled to undertake the supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay. Orders are sent in T. G. V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Southampton, and forwarded by post from Bombay; by this means they can be supplied much more cheaply than if sent from London by post.

Subscription Lists, giving all particulars, may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

2nd November 1871.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA, HAVE THE PLEASURE TO announce THAT THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER. SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Stations, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books many can only be seen here.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Bills, or placing Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing notifications of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
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Route to Simla.
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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rewul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Trescher & Co., and Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Nov. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT, "LAUGHING FACES."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NIGHTLY INCREASING SUCCESS OF THE WONDERFUL GREGORYS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR GREGORY.

THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE ELITE FASHION OF BOMBAY.

SEE OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF AGILITY AND STRENGTH.

MARVELLOUSLY TRAINED TROUPE OF DOGS AND MONKEYS.

BEAUTIFUL TRICK PONIES IN THE MINIATURE CIRCUS.

CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND DANCES, GREAT COMIC PANTOMIMES.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, NEW ACTS, NEW FEATS, NEW SONGS.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF VARIETY IN THE WORLD.

Admission—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1,

Seats may be secured daily at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.

THE GREGORY'S FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS IS NECESSARY.

The Plan of Dress Circle at Soundy & Co., Fort.

Manager—Mr. Henry R. Harwood, Adelphi Family Hotel.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season.—For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—Mr. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR has THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Secretary and Treasurer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED to BOMBAY and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from MONDAY, the 13th instant.

H. P. LeMESURIER.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 15th November 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Under instructions received from the Directors of the Company, we beg to intimate that we are now PREPARED to accept RISKS AGAINST FIRE, on APPROVED BUILDINGS, for periods ranging FROM ONE to SIX MONTHS, at materially reduced rates of Premium.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 PER SHARE, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID at this Office, to the SHAREHOLDERS in India, on and after the 20th instant.

The Transfer Books here will be closed from this date to the 20th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

THE SERVICES of a duly qualified ENGINEER are WANTED at PENANG, for the designing and superintendence while under construction of Warehouses and a Pier at Ragola Point. Steamers will be able to lie afloat at all times of tide. For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

RHEEA FIBRE.—The Undersigned begs to intimate that he has a stock of the RHEEA FIBRE PLANT (Bohmeria nivea) from which Inventors or others who may be designing Machines for the preparation of Rheea Fibre may obtain Cuttings for experimenting with.

G. MARSHALL WOODROW, Assistant Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

Government Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, 13th Nov. 1871

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	" 25	"
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	" 24	"
LARRONDE FREERE'S		
St. Julien	" 12	"
Margaux	" 15	"
Chateau Lafite	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	" 4-8	"
Ditto Pints	" 2-8	"

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW at BREACH CANDY. Rent Rs. 175.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

SELECTED PLAYS, FARCES, &c.

EIGHT ANNAS EACH, OR Rs. 4-8 PER DOZEN.

A Family Failing, A. S. S., Box and Cox, Boots at the Swan, B. B., Blighted Being, Betsy Baker, Bombastes Furioso, Cozy Couple, Cool as a Cucumber, Diamond Cut Diamond, Deaf as a Post, Honeymoon, Two Whitten to Brown, Ici on Parle Français, John Dobbs, Jealous Wife, I end me Five Shillings, Little Toddlekins, Matrimony, Perfection, Porter's Knot, Petticoat Government, Rendall the Reformed, Rough Diamond, Raising the Wind, Regular Fix, Slasher and Crasher, Sarah's Young Man, To oblige Benson, Taming a Tiger, Thumping Legacy, Ugly Customs, Unwarrantable Intrusion, Upset Private Affairs, Villikins and his Dinah, Very Suspicious, Wandering Minstrel, Whitebait at Greenwich, Wonderful Woman.

THACKER, VINING, AND Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Watson's Practice of Physic. New Edition, 2 Vols.	...	Rs. 22 8
Dr. Fullerton's Family Medical Guide	...	" 7 8
Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals	...	" 12 0
Donkin on Diabetes	...	" 6 12
Balfour Stewart on Heat	...	" 4 12
Jevan's Political Economy	...	" 5 0
Mackay's Thousand and One Gems of Poetry	...	" 7 12
Aidan's Sunday Stories for Children, 2 Vols	...	" 2 8
Bessnyon's War: the Tactics of the Three Arms.	...	" 3 12
Power's Hand-book about Books	...	" 0 8
Great Sieges of History	...	" 3 4
March and Material Progress of India, 1869-70	...	" 2 4
Fox on Treatment of Dyspepsia	...	" 1 8
Old Merry's Annual, 1872	...	" 3 12
Allbutt on the Use of the Opthalmoscope in Diseases of the Nerves and Kidneys, 8vo	...	" 9 8
Neumann's Text-book of Skin Diseases. 67 *plates*	...	" 7 12
Allingham on Diseases of the Rectum	...	" 3 12
Guy's Forensic Medicine. Annotated and Supplementary by Poste. 10	...	" 0
Hartwig's Subterranean World. *Numerous engravings*	...	" 13 4
Historical Essays; by E. A. Freeman, M.A.	...	" 6 12
Hall's Experimental Physiology. Containing a course of Lectures at the Royal College of Science for Ireland	...	" 10 0
Howe versus Darwin; a Judicial Examination	...	" 1 8
Livy: Books I—5, with an Introduction and Notes by J. A. Secley, M.A. *Clarendon Press Series*	...	" 3 12
Tate's Historical Geology. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 4
Do. Physical Geology. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 4
Campin on Iron Girders, Bridges, and Roofs. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 4
Armour on Power in Motion. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 4
Heather on Optical Instruments. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 0
Do. Surveying and Astronomical Instruments. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 0
Armour on Iron and Heat. *Weale's Series*	...	" 1 0
Heather on Drawing & Measuring Instruments. *Weale's Series*	...	" 3 12
Household Robin on Cranes	...	" 0 10
Shuldham's Family Homœopathist	...	" 4 4
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue	...	" 1 8
Beeton's All about Everything	...	" 1 4
Thomas's Modern Practice of Photography	...	" 3 12
Sophocles: Ancient Classics for English Readers	...	" 1 8
Hankoil's Railway Consolidation, 4 vols	...	" 7 0
Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities. *Cheap edition*	...	" 1 8
Smith's Mercantile Law. New edition, 1871	...	" 22 8
The Modern Joe Miller	...	" 0 10
Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life	...	" 28 4
Good Words for the Young, Vol. 1871	...	" 4 12
Green's Pharmacology and Morbid Anatomy	...	" 3 12
Rouse's Practical Man. 2 vols. New edition	...	" 6 12
Cavalry Sword, Cabbine, Lance, and Field Gun Drill	...	" 0 10
Dukes's Ivory Carving in Ceylon: a book of Elephant and Elk Sport. *Chromolithographs.* 4to	...	" 15 0
Profitable and Ornamental Poultry. *Coloured Plates*	...	" 2 0
Prescott's Day Papers on prominent Questions in Theology. by Bishop of Argyll	...	" 4 12
The Raven Club Papers, edited by N. Nutgall	...	" 3 12
Morgan's Phrenology, and how to use it	...	" 3 12
Carleton's Traits and St ries of Irish Peasantry. *New edn.*	...	" 3 12
Episodes of an Obscure Life. *Cheap edition*	...	" 3 12
Thackeray's Works. New edition. Vol. 1, to be completed in Twelve Volumes	...	" 3 4
Goldsmith on Equity	...	" 11 4
Russell Reynolds's System of Medicine. Vol. 3	...	" 15 12
Rustow's War for the Rhine Frontier: its Political and Military History. Vol. 1	...	" 20 0
Cruickshank's Comic Almanack, 1844 to 1853	...	" 4 0
Shut up in Paris, by N. Sheppard	...	" 6 12
Paris under the Commune, numerous Illustrations, by Leighton	...	" 6 12
Elephants, Photographs by Sykes, with Text by J. Burgess, F.R.G.S.	...	" 45 0
Oliver Twist. *New cheap illustrated edition*	...	" 1 8
The Old Colonel and the Old Corps, by Lieut-Col. C. E. S. Gleig	...	" 5 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

THE fine fast sailing A 1 Clipper Ship DALLAM TOWER, Captain J. Rhind, Commander, will sail for the above Ports the beginning of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents Ship Dallam Tower.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. ISPAHAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE. BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE S. S. DECCAN.

The Science and Practice of Surgery; by F. G. Gant	...	Rs. 15 0
Watson's Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic. 2 vols. New Edition, 1871	...	" 22 8
Illustrated London Almanac for 1872	...	" 0 12
Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk	...	" 0 12
The Gem Pillow Lace Patterns and Instructions; by Madame Bouttillier	...	" 0 12
Green's Hints on sketching from Nature	...	" 0 12
Johnston's English Composition and Essay-Writing	...	" 2 4
Old Merry's Annual for 1872	...	" 3 12
Stewart's Elementary Treatise on Heat	...	" 4 12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland; by L. Carroll	...	" 3 12
Ord's Notes on Comparative Anatomy	...	" 3 4
Abbot's English Lessons for English People	...	" 3 0
Wandering Jew; by Eugene Sue	...	" 1 4
New Mysteries of London	...	" 1 12
Scott and Schright; by the Druid	...	" 1 4
The Merchant's Clerk	...	" 0 12
The Skin-Milk treatment of Diabetes and Bright's Disease; by A. S. Donkin	...	" 6 12
Macdonell's Survey of Political Economy	...	" 3 12
On the use of the Ophthalmoscope in Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Kidneys; by T. C. Allbutt	...	" 9 8
Freeman's Historical Essays	...	" 6 12

A Large Stock of French Novels of celebrated Authors on hand.

Lette's Diaries for 1872, of all Shapes and Sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL, ON THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1871.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Pianoforte Solo	"Tyrol"	Wallace.
Glee	"Farewell to the Forest"	Mendelsohn.
Song	"The Stirrup Cup"	Balfe.
Duett	"The Gipsey Countess"	Glover.
Song	"Love's Request"	Reichardt.
Lecteur	"The Ballad of the Wood"	Artemus Ward.
Song	"Kathleen Mavourneen"	
Comic Song	"Mrs. Jones's Musical Party"	Hobson.

Part II.

Fantasia (Flute and Piano)	From "Lucrezia Borgia"	Briccialdi.
Trio	"Breathe ye Winds"	Paxton.
Song	"The Dream of Home"	Addis.
Song	"My Pretty Jane"	Balfe.
Glee	"All among the Barley"	Stirling.
Song	"Her bright smile haunts me still"	Wrighton.
Song	"Phœbe, dearest, tell, oh tell me"	Wallace.
Recitation	"The Doctor"	Anonymous.
Song	"Happy be thy Dreams"	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Entertainment to commence at 8-30 P.M. Tickets to be ordered at 10 P.M.

☞ No charge is made for admission to these Entertainments, but boxes are placed at the doors to receive contributions in aid of the Institution, which is in serious need of support.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To require the Municipal Commissioner, the Controller, or other Municipal Officer, who is in possession of the Documents, to produce the Order of Government and the Legal Opinion on which they acted in paying the Police for the months of September out of the Municipal Fund, in defiance of the express Resolution of the Bench, dated 14th June last, as well as of the following Section (Sec. 6) of Act II. of 1865, which vests in the Bench of Justices, as trustees, the sole control of the Municipal Fund:—"All moneys received by, or on behalf of, the Justices, by virtue of this or any other Act, all rates, taxes, fines, fees, and penalties paid to or levied by them under this Act, and all moneys which may be assigned by Government for purposes of conservancy or improvement in the City, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called "The Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay," and shall, together with all property of whatsoever nature or kindsoever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as trustees for the purposes of the Act."

2. To require the Municipal Controller to explain his conduct in countersigning the Commissioner's Cheques for the payment of the Police on receipt of Orders of the Bench and the provisions of said Section 6 of the Municipal Act.

3. To require the Clerk of the Peace to explain why the Municipal Commissioner's letter of the 14th instant, communicating the fact that he had paid away money out of the Municipal Fund against the orders of the Bench, was not immediately circulated to the Justices, but was kept back till the close of the Special Meeting of the Bench held on the 25th ult.

And to pass such resolutions on the conduct of these three Officers of the Municipality as the Bench may deem fit, after the proofs in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later han FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND AND SPINNING shares steady. Government 4 per cent. Paper firm. 5½ per cent. and New French Loan dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 11th Nov., compared with the statement issued on 4th November :—

LIABILITIES.	4th Nov.	11th Nov.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	244,17,009	248,80,401
Do. do. at Branches.	22,72,826	17,91,693
Other Deposits	148,62,082	128,46,586
Post Bills	29,009	37,885
Cash Credits, undrawn	16,77,456	15,02,589
Rs.	497,67,964	475,59,154

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	56,12,596	57,13,405
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	98,05,139	99,70,228
Loans, on Security of do. do.	21,45,089	21,01,018
Current Accounts, overdrawn	19,999	11,635
Bills Discounted	78,34,250	78,37,97
Stamps	7,394	7,082
Dead Stock .....Rs. 4,91,197		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000		
	4,36,027	4,36,197
Bullion	13,72,498	14,17,535
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	2,81,710	6,12,201
Cash and Currency Notes	222,34,671	194,53,356
Rs.	497,67,964	475,59,154

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th Nov., 12-6 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Nov., 9-44 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th Nov., 9-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Nov., 4-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Phanix Pendelton ...	Pendelton	Cardiff, Aug. 1.
	Ispahan (s)	Osborne	London, Oct 8.
	Gogah (s)	Macvine	Mandvee, Nov. 13.
	Eastern Light	McFee	Liverpool, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Ratlin	Coast and Gos.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Juddah & Hoodooda, &c.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	H. M. S. Malabar ...	Douglas	Falmouth.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Stephenson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arcot, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Gogah, to Mandvee.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
12	European (s)	Graham	Bombay, Nov. 1.
	City of Poonah (s) ...	McNeel	Liverpool, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
11	Scotia (s)	.....	.....
	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
12	Warwick Castle	.....	.....
	Fathe Shah Allum..	.....	.....
	Ituncina	.....	.....
	Eblana	.....	.....
	Gilbert Thompson...	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Viceroy (s)	.....	London.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.			
11	Golconda (s)	Coleman	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

British Monarch, 1 cask empty sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthukee; 7 cases oilmanstores, Ardeshir Jamsedjee; 70 cases footscap, Dossabhoy Mehrwanjee and Co. Stephenson, s, 55 bales water proof, Ralli Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 4 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 33 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 500 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.; 37 bales cotton, V. Ebraham and Co.; 1,000 bundles gails, S. Vagjee.

Redservice, s, 35 bales wool, D. Govindjee; 33 bales wool, V. Khandsee, 105 bales wool, D. Veerjee; 2,000 bundles coir yarns, V. Ebraham and Co.; 120 bales cotton, E. Nusserwanjee.

Mongolia, s, 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, N. Bomanjee; 40 bales skins, M. A. Surajoodin and Co.; 60 bales wool, N. Ramchordass; 100 bales cotton, N. Scomdee; 50 bales wool, D. Hunsraj; 10 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

Stephenson, s, 99 bales coir yarn, Cullajee; 300 cwts. of horns, H. Noormahomed; 5,000 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.

Eastern Belle, 4,000 coir yarn, S. Vagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 10 cases fishmaws, Noonan and Co.; 1 case shawls, D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 bales woollen rugs, E. L. Southern and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia, s, 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Playfair, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Kerr, Captain, 1-3rd (The Buffs) Regiment, from leave, from England.
Pierce, Major, 10th Regiment, from furlough, from England.
Tighe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Delhi.
Goldney, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Dhurmsala.
Oliver, Captain, Invalid Establishment, on sick leave, from Cuttack.
Napier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hoops, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from Engiadi.
Walsh, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Browne, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Service, on duty, from Wellington.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

For departures for England, see paragraph regarding the departure of the troopship Malabar.

Ward, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Allahabad.
Gayer, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., to Surat.
Sutherland, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Jameson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Armstrong, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Monckton, Captain, R. H. A., to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Radcliffe, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col, Bt Col, Charles James Robarts, of the Bengal S C, Comdt, 17th Ben Cav, is allowed furlough on private affairs for two years.

The permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs granted to Capt T Dawes, of the Ben S C, by G G O No 922, dated 20th Oct 1871, is cancelled at his own request.

Lt C J Walter, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 5th Regt N I, is allowed an extension of furlough to the 9th Oct 1871, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough on private affairs to Europe.

The following order, issued by the Govt of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe, medical certificate, to the undermentioned officer :—

Maj Clement John Mead, of the Ben S C, Supdg Engr, 2nd Grade, D P W,—for fifteen months, under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Charles Strahan, of the Ben S C, Dep Supt, 3rd Grade, Topographical Survey of India,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, medical certificate :—

Capt Robert Melvill Jennings, of the Genl List, Cav, 3rd Squad Officer, 6th Ben Cav,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Brevet—Promotions.

Maj John Phillip Anthony Theobald, Ben Cav, since placed on the Retired List, to be Lt-Col, and Capt John Lowis Loch, Ben Cav, to be Maj, from 3rd Sept 1871, in succession to Genl T M Taylor, Ben Cav, deceased.

Maj George Brown Roberts, Mad S C, to be Lt-Col, and Capt Albert Seagrim, Ben S C, to be Maj, from 17th Sept 1871, in succession to Lt-Genl G Farquharson, Ben Inf, deceased.

Maj George Archibald Galloway, Ben Cav, to be Lt-Col, and Capt Cunliffe Martin, Ben Cav, to be Maj, from 26th Sept 1871, in succession to Lt-Genl J S Down, Bom Inf, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Lt-Col Robert Caulfeild, Mad Cav, and Maj Thomas Chadwick Graham, from 4th July 1871, in succession to Lt-Genl W Trevelyan, Bom Cav, deceased.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry.

Supernumerary Lt-Col, Maj-Genl, Charles Prior, to be Col, with Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 17th Sept 1871, vice Col, Lt-Genl, G Farquharson, deceased.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj-Genl J M B F Tyler, CB, of the Ben S C, employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, to be brought permanently on the establishment, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1871, in succession to Maj-Genl J Fordyce, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt R J Bond, RE, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Neemuch Railway Survey.

Mr W W Shanks is appointed an Asst Engr of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The services of Mr W Vincent, Supervisor, 2nd grade, on probation, H H the Nizam's State Railway, are dispensed with.

The following Engineers and Upper Subordinates employed on the undermentioned State Railways are transferred from the control of the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India to that of the Govt of India, with effect from the 10th Oct 1871 :—

Indore State Railway.

Mr C J Campbell, Supg Engr, 3rd Grade.
Mr H Bell, Ex Engr, 1st Grade.
Mr A C Cregeen, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr S de V H Alexander, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Capt A C B Wither, Genl List, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Mr C Swappe, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Lt J Bowe, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr W Johnstone, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr W G Gilchrist, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Lt W H Johnstone, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Lt M H Gregson, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr T Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr W A Bell, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr J H P Lincke, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade (transferred to Delhi District Rajpootana State Railway)
Mr H Mann, Sub-Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr T J Lysle, Sub Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr B A Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Mr J Chennel, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Neemuch Railway Survey.

Mr J I Miller, Supg Engr, 1st Grade.
Lt J Dundas, vc, RE, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade.
Lt F Firebrace, RE, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade.
Capt A E Downing, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Mr J M Span, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Lt A G Begbie, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Mr H B Addis, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr A Thuey, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr F H Landon, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Agra District, Rajpootna (State) Railway to the Indus Valley (State) Railway :—

Mr H Archer, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd Grade.
Mr P C Gilhooly, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Msj J Bonus, RE, Offg Depy Consulting Engr and Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, in the P W D, Railway Branch, is appointed to the Kotree District of the Indus Valley Railway, with the rank of Offg Supdg Engr.

The undermentioned Civil Engrs, under covenant with H M's Secy of State for India, having reported their arrival in India, are appointed to the P W D as Asst Engrs of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the provinces and Railway specified, with effect from the dates on which they may join their respective appointments :—

Mr E Gibson—to Bengal Irrigation Branch.
Mr A G Reid—to Central India.
Messrs R McH Mollise and L F Maclean—to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt R J Bond, RE, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Neemuch Railway Survey, passed the Deptl standard examination in Hindustani on the 4th Nov 1871.

The following Engrs, Upper Subordinates, and Storekeeper employed on the Agra District of the Rajpootana State Railway, are transferred from the control of the Govt of the N-W Provinces to that of the Govt of India, with effect from the 10th Oct 1871 :—

Mr W O Furnival, Supdg Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr H Vacher, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Mr J G Furnival, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade.

Ajmere and Sambhur Division.

Mr C Blair, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade.
Mr W Blood, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Mr W C Croudace, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Mutty Lall Dey, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade.
Mr W Bourne, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Jeypoor Division.

Lt T Gracey, RE, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Mr J H de Rinzy, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Lt R Gardiner RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr P C Gilhooly, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Bhurtpoor Division.

Mr P K Hyndman, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade.
Lt J S Nicholson, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade.
Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mohtab Chunder Mullick, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade.
Rakhul Dass Roy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Agra Division.

Lt G F O Boughey, RE, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.
Mr F W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.
Mr J Beale, Sub Engr 1st Grade.
Mr H Archer, Temporary Sub Engr, 3rd Grade.

Jumna Bridge Division.

Mr J P Bruff, Ex Engr, 4th Grade.

The following Asst Engrs joined the Delhi District of the Rajpootana State Railway on the dates specified :—

Mr W C Hosking, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 16th Oct 1871.
Mr J B P Lincke, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, 1st Nov 1871.
Baboo Kally Podo Sen, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, 3rd Nov 1871.

Mr H Luckstedt, Engr Apprentice, 13th Oct 1871.

With reference to P W D Notification, No. 42 of the 19th Jan 1871, the appointments of the members of the Storekeeper Dept of the Punjab Northern State Railway therein named, will have effect from the dates specified below :—

Mr W Watson, Chief Storekeeper, 23rd Nov 1869.
Mr W Mellor, Storekeeper, 1st grade, 1st March 1869.
Mr F Camille, Storekeeper, 2nd grade, 1st March 1870.
Mr J Lloyd, Storekeeper, 2nd grade, 16th July 1870.
Mr E O Homan, Storekeeper, 2nd grade, 13th Aug 1870.

Maj E C S Williams, RE, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Railway Branch of the P W Secretariat, is granted one month's preparatory leave on full pay from the 16th Nov 1871.

Mr A Ricketts, Temporary Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is permanently appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 2nd May 1871.

In continuation of Govt, N W Proviaces Notification No 266 S R, of the 6th April, and in rectification of P W D Notification No 405 of the 27th Oct 1871, Lt F Gracey, RE, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, was granted privilege leave from the 1st Sept to the 31st July, and from the 1st Sept to the 22nd Oct, inclusive, he being considered on duty during the intermediate month of Aug.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Patrick Augustus George Cowley, Asst Survr, 1st Grade, 2nd Div, Bhawulpoor, to be Rev Survr, 4th Grade, from 1st inst.

The following transfers are made from this date :—

Mr George Robert Buttress, Asst Survr, 1st Grade, from the 6th Div Lower Provinces, to the 2nd Div, Central Provinces.

Mr Andrew John Gibson, Asst Survr, 1st Grade, from the N W Frontier, to the 1st Div, Bhawulpoor.

Mr Charles Walker Wilson, Asst Survr, 3rd Grade, from the 9th Div, Lower Provinces, to the 1st Div, Bombay.

Mr Henry Hexter, Asst Survr, 4th Grade, from the 6th Div, Lower Provinces, to the 1st Div, Bombay.

Capt Donald Macdonald, Depy Supt of Rev Sur, 3rd Grade, is placed on duty in the Head Quarters' Office at the Presidency, from this date, until further orders.

Mr James Stewart Pemberton, Asst Survr, 1st Grade, Delhi and Hissar Div, was allowed privilege leave of absence from the 30th Sept to the 19th Oct, inclusive.

The following promotions of Asst Rev Surveyors from the 2nd to the 1st Grade, are made from the dates indicated :—

Mr Henry Wray, 1st Div, N-W Provinces, from 1st Oct 1871.

Mr Henry Dowman, 2nd Div, Bhawulpoor, from 16th Oct 1871.

Capt William Henry Wilkins, Asst Supt of Rev Sur, 1st Grade, to the charge of the Delhi and Hissar Div Sur, from the 20th ult, the date on which he took charge from Capt Donald Macdonald, Depy Supt.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th November 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Arty.—Capt and local Maj G O Rydot to be Lt Col from the 14th June 1871.

Lt Charles S Harvey to be Capt from the 1st April 1871.

Subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C, the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battn 11th Foot—Lt Sylvester Reid to be Instr of Musketry, vice Scott, who resigns the appointment. Dated 31st Oct 1871.

92nd Foot—Lt R H Oxley to be Instr of Musketry, vice Chalmer, promoted, with effect from the 28th Aug 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Ben Cav—Capt B Williams, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, during the absence, on furlough, of Capt Jennings.

Lt H A Fletcher, Genl List, Cav, attached to the regiment, to officiate at Adjt, vice Williams.

The above appointments to take effect from the date Capt Jennings may proceed on furlough.

13th Ben Cavy—Ens J F Carthew, 62nd Regt, 2nd Squad Sub, on probation, to be 1st Squad Sub, on probation, vice Pennington, appointed 2nd Squad Officer. Dated 28th Oct 1871.

Ens R. Gordon, 109th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Squad Sub on probation, vice Carthew. Dated 28th Oct 1871.

106th Nat Infy—Capt R H Salkeld, Genl List, Infy, attached to the regiment, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Tulloch, vacated. Dated 28th Oct 1871.

25th Nat Infy.—Lt Col H D Manning, S C, offg Comdt to be Comdt, vice Fraser, vacated. Dated 28th Oct 1871.

The appointment of Capt A W Lucas, 109th Regt (p. 558,) to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Roorkee, during the temporary absence of Capt Angelo, is cancelled.

Subject to approval by H M, the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Maj J C Weir of the 1st Bat 2nd Queen's Royal Regt. Dated 30th Oct 1871.

92nd Highlanders—Subject to approval by H.M. the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lt Alfred T Robson. Dated 30th Oct 1871.

With the sanction of Government, Lt Col J E L Willows, S C, is appointed to the command of the Depot 2nd Goorkha Regt, and Maj W. Cadell, S C, to that of the 4th Goorkha Regt, with effect from the dates on which they respectively received over charge.

Lt Col, Bt Col, S Richards, S C, is, at his own request, transferred to Cawnpore for duty.

Maj W A Garden, S C, lately employed under the Govt N W P, is posted to Meerut, for general duty.

Capt W E Rutherfurd, S C, late in civil employ under the Ben Govt, is attached to the 42nd N I for duty.

Capt C D G Newington, Genl List, Infy, lately returned from furlough, is, at his own request, attached to the 42nd N I, for duty.

Lt H B Hanna, S C, lately employed in the D P W, is attached to the 27th N I, for duty.

With reference to G G O No 939 of 24th Oct 1871, Lt A J Pearson, 19th Brig R A, is directed to proceed to Delhi and report himself to the Qr-mr Genl, for duty in his department at the Camp of Exercise.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers being permitted to exchange to the batallions specified against their names provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

11th Foot—Majors W T Corrie, 1st Bat, and M L McCausland, 2nd Bat.

In continuation of G O C C of the 2nd Sept last, p 442, H E the C-in-C is pleased with the sanction of Govt to appoint Lt, Local Capt, T Graham, R A, to be a Garrison Instructor in this Presidency.

Capt Graham is posted to Cawnpore.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd Oct 1871 :—

Lt T L Thorp, 2-1st Foot, and Private J Connihan, 2-25th Foot.

Subject to H M's approval, Asst Surg J J O'Grady, 104th Foot, being supernumerary of his grade to the home establishment of the regiment, will, on the departure of the corps to England, be detained for duty, and transferred to the Staff of the British Medical Service in the Ben Cound, in succession to Staff Asst Surg J G Leask, M D, lately promoted, and appointed to the 2nd Bat 12th Foot.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 13th Oct, appointing J Rose, returned from furlough, to officiate as Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Ind Medl Dept, Allahabad Circle, relieving Offg Depy Inspr Genl J P Walker, M D, directed to revert to his substantive appointment, with the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 22nd July last, appointing Local Capt G W B Collis, 1st Bat 6th Foot, as Staff Officer to the troops at Cheerat, with effect from the 7th idem.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 18th Oct, attaching Capt D J Stewart, Gen List, Infy, lately doing duty with the 2nd Goorkha Regt, to the 17th N I at Delhi, for duty.

1st Bat 5th Foot—Regt Order, dated the 15th Oct, appointing Lt G de J Greene, temporarily to act as Interpreter, there being no qualified officer available.

3rd Ben Cav—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Oct, appointing Lt G T Morris, 2nd Squad Sub, rejoined from leave, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt B Crawcroft.

15th Ben Cav—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Oct, making the following temporary appointments, vice Maj G A Prendergast, Comdt, detained on duty at Murree :—

Capt E D H Vibart, Offg 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R Atkins, Offg 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as Second in Comd and Squad Officer.

Lt F R Ditmas, 2nd Squad Sub, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Nat Infy—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Oct, attaching Capt and Adjt G J Skinner to the regiment, on promotion.

8th Nat Infy—Regtl Order dated the 5th Oct, appointing Capt C McD Skene to officiate as 1st Wg Sub, vice Lt C M Keighley, pending the arrival of Lt A Fiske, 2nd Bat 1st Foot.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 18 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 20 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 27 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	„ 23 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 23 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Dec. 2 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale.	
		Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	... Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	... „ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	... „ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	... „ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Full Mail Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FOULGER—HUNTER—November 14th, at Deesa, by the Reverend A. Millar, Chaplain of Deesa and Aboo, C. A. Vaughton Foulger, Lieutenant H. M. 103th Regiment, to Mary Helena (Minna), second daughter of W. Forsyth Hunter, Esq.

JOHNSTONE—BALL—November 15th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. S. Robertson, assisted by the Rev. J. Welland, W. H. Johnstone, Esq., R.E., to Mary Ellen, daughter of Robert James Ball, Esq., of Belfast.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURTON—November 9th, at Murree, the wife of Frank C. Burton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

CALDWELL—November 6th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Robt. C. Caldwell, Esq., of a son.

FRENCH—November 7th, at Mymensingh, the wife of Assistant Surgeon John Gay French, M. D. and F.R.C.S., London, of a son.

KELLY—November 11th, at No. 28, Barrackpore, Mrs. J. H. Kelly, of a son.

LANGMORE—November 5th, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Langmore, 31st Regiment P N. I., of a daughter.

POYSER—November 10th, at Meerut, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

RIELY—November 6th, at Mymensingh, the wife of Edward M. Reily, Esq., of a son.

SANDERSON—November 11th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain H. Sanderson, Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COWHAM—TILBURN—November 9th, at St. John's Church, Ranegunge, by the Rev. George Girling, Walter Bilton Cowham, Esq., of Ranegunge, to Kate, younger daughter of William Tilburn, Esq., Leeds.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—October 28th, at Cannanore, Edith Maud, the beloved child of Captain A. G. Anderson, Paymaster, 89th Regiment, aged one year and three days.

BROWN—November 9th, at Lucknow, from cholera, Charles Henry, only son of Charles and Julia Brown, aged 4 years 7 months and 25 days.

WEAVER—November 7th, at Deareeghat, Lizzie Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. H. Weaver, of the Somne Irrigation Workshop, aged 27 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44
Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having gone off, "with a light heart," to Mahableshwur, leaving Municipal affairs in as great a mess as they were in when he came down here from Poona nearly three weeks ago, the Justices who attend the Bench meeting to-day may use great plainness of speech without fear of hurting His Excellency's feelings. The first business on the list to be considered at the meeting is the payment of the Police by Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett. There are two separate notices on the paper with reference to this subject, the first being the requisition of the Justices who called the special meeting when they heard of the payment for the month of September, and the second, Dr. Hewlett's letter announcing that, in obedience to Mr. Nugent's Resolution, he had paid the Police for October; and we presume that, for convenience sake, these two motions will be brought on for discussion together. There could be no more flagrant illustration of the contempt in which the Governor and his colleagues really hold the Bench of Justices than is afforded by the repeated violation of the law which entrusts to the Bench the sole control of the Municipal Fund. For lawlessness and want of principle the conduct of Government, in ordering a Municipal officer to take the ratepayers' money without asking the consent of the Justices, is on a par with housebreaking. Nothing would have been easier for the Governor, had he been so disposed, than to inform the Bench courteously of his determination to have the Police paid by the town; but, instead of doing so, he pitched the Justices' respectful memorial into that capacious waste-paper basket which contains the letters of the Chamber of Commerce and the draft of the new Municipal Bill, and impatiently commanded Mr. Crawford to break the law. The Bench need not waste its breath in censuring either the late or the present Commissioner for what they have done in this matter; the real offender is Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and it seems to us desirable that a temperately worded protest against Sir Seymour's whole conduct towards the Municipality should be recorded, and forwarded for the information of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

It is not only with regard to the payment of the Police that His Excellency has shown a spirit of disrespect for the Bench, which, taken in conjunction with his plausible and, we are sorry to say, misleading speeches to individual Justices, makes every one in Bombay distrustful of what the Governor may say or do. We have learnt, to our astonishment, within the last few days, that Mr. Crawford, the day before he left Bombay, formally resigned the office of Municipal Commissioner. The fact of his resignation was, however, kept secret by the Government, instead of being at once communicated to the Bench; and, considering the critical state of Municipal affairs at the time, as revealed by their own Committee of Inquiry, it was nothing less than a grave offence against public morality for the members of Government to give countenance to the opinion that they were assisting Mr. Crawford to outwit and bewilder the Justices. There can, too, we fear, be no doubt that the ex-Commissioner would long ago have tried to accept in a conciliatory spirit the position the Justices wished to assign to him, if he had not been encouraged by leading officials at Poona to believe that he would be supported in all his high-handed proceedings, and not regard would be paid to anything the Bench might say. Any Government which was really anxious that Mr. Inted, through Colonel Law, Political Agent in Kutch, the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Persian Famine Relief Fund.

MR. W. MAIDMENT, Controller of Municipal Accounts, has tendered his resignation, and Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, has taken charge of his office.

THE amount of Government paper enfaced for payment in London in the fortnight from 1st to 14th Oct. was 1 lakh; the amount retransferred from London in the same period was 4 lakhs; showing a balance of 3 lakhs in favour of India, and reducing the balance against India to 214 lakhs.

WE *(Indian Daily News)* learn from an official source that the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the state of the Indian finances have desired to be furnished with a return of all imperial rates and taxes now levied in India, distinguishing the rates and taxes levied before from those levied since the transfer of the Government of the Indian territories to the Crown, and giving the amount of the produce of each rate or tax.

THE *Pioneer* asks "how many of our readers would answer these questions? Which city has the largest population—Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras? and which is the healthiest?" He assures us that "the answer to the first is Madras; to the second, Calcutta. Their populations respectively are (in very round numbers) 500,000, 600,000, and 800,000; their mortality, in September last, respectively, 900, 1,260, and 4,120." Our contemporary might have waited for a few months more, when the census will be taken, before venturing on such an authoritative assertion as to the population of Bombay. And then if it be true, as we are often assured it is, that Bombay is healthier than most large towns in Europe, what a delightfully healthy place Calcutta must be! Lord Mayo must surely *now* see the great mistake he commits by leaving the City of Palaces every summer for the rainy heights of the Himalayas.

THE Calcutta *Daily Examiner* of Monday says—"The rumour to which we gave place in these columns a few days ago, to the purport that the Bengal Secretariat was to be remodelled and a Financial branch established was, we find, a baseless bruit. No such changes are contemplated, and the only changes of *personnel* likely, are the retirements from the Secretariat of Messrs. Bayley and Bernard. The former gentleman will be relieved about the end of the current month by Mr. Dampier, who will then have returned from furlough, and will resume place in the Secretariat, as officiating Judicial Secretary, *vice* the Hon. A. Eden. About the same time Mr. Thomson will relieve Mr. Bernard of the duties of Revenue Secretary, the latter gentleman remaining official member of the Bengal Legislative Council."

IT is gratifying to observe that while the traffic of the East Indian Railway is falling off, partly owing to the competition of the river and canal, and partly it appears to mismanagement, the traffic on the G. I. P. Railway continues steadily to increase week by week. No doubt within the last few weeks a good deal of this increase has been owing to the great demand for grain in the districts where the crops have suffered from the scanty rainfall. We hear that large quantities of grain have been carried from as far distant as Cawnpore to Goolburga and other parts of the Deccan. It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the receipts during the last half year that the increase has been general, and not wholly due to exceptional causes. The estimated traffic receipts for the half year up to 4th November amount to Rs. 48,02,108; for the corresponding half year in 1870 the traffic receipts were Rs. 36,72,728, so that there is an increase of Rs. 11,29,380. The number of miles open for traffic in 1870 was 1,184; and there are now 90 miles more. The above increase in the receipts is equal to Rs. 70,586 per week, Rs. 886 per mile of the line open, and to Rs. 55 per mile of line open per week. It is also equal to 33⅓ per cent. of increase over the receipts of the corresponding period of 1870.

MILITARY ITEMS.

UN

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s TROOP SHIP MALABAR, Captain Douglas, sailed yesterday afternoon for Falmouth, with the following officers :—

Col. H. R. Courtenay, 22nd Brde. R. A.
Surg. Maj. T. E. White, wife, and 2 children, Med. Staff.
Lieut.-Col. W. Wilson, 6-22 R. A.
Lieut.-Col. W. D. Harris, 104th Foot.
Surg. W. S. Whytlock, 104th Foot.
Maj. and Mrs. C. H. E. Greene, 104th Foot.
Maj. C. Clark, 104th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Ross, 7-22 R. A.
Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Hitchins and child, 4-22 R. A.
Capt. J. G. Campbell, 104th Foot.
Capt. A. W. Daunt, 104th Foot.
Paymaster R. Richardson and 5 children, 104th Foot.
Capt. T. A. Hunter, 104th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. E. Bond and 3 children, Staff Corps.
Capt. C. Pignon, 104th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Nairne, R. H. A.
Capt. P. B. Raikes, R. A.
Capt. M. G. Taylor, 104th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. B. Valdwyn and 2 children, 7-22 R. A.
Ca t. and Mrs. A. H. Murray, 62-4 R. A.
Asst. Surg. M. Cogan, 7-22 R. A.
Capt. M. F. Stokes, 104th Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Lonsdale and 3 children, 104th Foot.
Capt. B. H. Metcalfe, 83rd Foot.
Quartermaster P. Murray, 2-10th Foot.
Lieut. W. R. Stirke, R. H. A.
Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Jones, R. H. A.
Quartermaster J. Warwick, 104th Foot.
Lieut. H. J. Woodward, 104th Foot.
Lieut. J. M. Aives, R. A.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. Hunter, 6-22 R. A.
Lieut. R. Mallock, R. A.
Lieut. R. D Marylski, R. A.
Lieut. J. J. Congdon, R. A.
Lieut. V. C. E. Parker, 104th Foot.
Asst. Surg. C. J. O'Neile, 104th Foot.
Lieut. S. N. Roberts, 104th Foot.
Lieut. G. F. Wilson, 3-22nd R. A.
Lieut. G. Poignand, 59th Foot.
Lieut. P. Alcock, 104th Foot.
Lieut. F. J. W. Davies, 104th Foot.
Adjt. A. C. W. Goldsmidt, 104th Foot.
Lieut. M. E. F. Sherwell, 104th Foot.
Lieut. W. H. Miles, 6-22 R. A.
Lieut. R. Lyall, 7-22 R. A.
Lieut. G. R Moore, 4-22 R. A.
Lieut. J. Liptrott, 104th Foot.
Ensign C. H. Short, 104th Foot.
Ensign W. S. Hamilton, 104th Foot.
Ensign J. R. Best, 104th Foot.
Ensign R. Holbeshi, 104th Foot.
Ensign R. C. Parker, 104th Foot.
Ensign H. Murray, 104th Foot.
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Parish, 45th Foot.
Asst. Surg. R. C. Haydn, Med. Dept.
Capt. D. Helliday, 1-11th Foot.
Capt. T. T. Hodges, 76th Foot.
Lieut. C. A. Carthew, Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. Musgrave, 76th Foot.
Lieut. H. H. Beattie, 20th Hussars.
Ensign H. C. King, 58th Foot.
Ensign T. M. S. Lawder, 99th Foot.
Ensign J. H. Banks, 2-24th Foot.
Conductor P. Nelson, Ordnance Department.
Sub-Conductor E. Gleeson, Bengal Stud Department.

ROYAL NAVY.

Capt. Montgomery.
Surg. Molloy.
Paymaster Card.
Lieut. Markham.
Chief Engr. Snell.
Lieut. Mansell.
Lieut. Edwards.
Lieut. Beaumont.
Engr. Finch.
Sub-Lieut. Norcock.
Engr. Wood.
Asst. Surg. Bailey.
Engr. Foster.
Sub-Lieut. Simpson.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A FULL account of the cricket match between Bombay and Guzerat elevens was published in the *Gazette* of yesterday, and it was also mentioned that the pigeon shooting, which had been fixed for 6 A.M. on Tuesday morning, but had to be postponed on account of the rain, would take place yesterday afternoon on the Flats. At about half-past three there were several gentlemen present, but not enough to make up a match that would at all fairly represent the talent of Guzerat and Bombay, in fact most of the visitors from the North left for their respective districts by the early train in the morning. There were, however, a plenitude of birds, and some sweepstakes were got up. The birds were weak, and the shooting could not be considered good, with the exception of that of Major Laughton, Mr. Fraser Hore, and Captain Morland, who took or divided all the stakes. With the exception of a few birds taken by the members, the pigeons killed were sent down to the Strangers' Home, where no doubt they will be appreciated by the inmates.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ON Monday there were 255 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 67 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 160 from the Magistrates of Police, 24 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 157 were natives, and the remaining 98 were Europeans.

THE STORM OF SUNDAY.

By the recent storm in Bombay the following prows, &c., were seriously injured in the harbour :—Prow No. 3,834, laden with coals, sank at Mazagon Bunder. —Cotia No. 3,082, came into collision with a boat laden with coals, and received serious injuries.—Cotia Padaruth, laden with copper and piece goods, went on a rock at Carnac Bunder.—Cotton boat No. 382, laden with cotton, ran on a rock at Mazagon Bunder.—Cotia Narayen Pursad, having boilers on board, ran on a rock at Carnac Bunder.—A boat belonging to the Stanley Castle was upset at the Apollo Bunder. The boat was hauled up on the steps by men-of-wars men, who were present.—A troop barge came into collision with the Police Hulk, injuring her stern, &c.—Prow No. 2,344 was washed ashore at Boree Bunder, and has become a total wreck.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other, cases were disposed of :—

RE MOWJEE RAMJEE.

An opposing creditor, Mowjee Oodhowjee, applied that the petition be dismissed, on the ground that the insolvent did not proceed with it a long time since.

RE DADA HURID AND HAJEE AHMED.

The liabilities of the insolvents amounted to Rs. 18,000, and the bad assets to Rs. 15,000. They applied for leave to withdraw the petition, which was granted.

MOIDEEN PEERAJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

The three insolvents applied for an interim order. It appeared that one of them had applied for the benefit of the Act some time ago, and that his petition was dismissed. This fact it was attempted to conceal from the Court. The Commissioner, therefore, refused the application and dismissed the petition, telling the two insolvents not in contempt that they were at liberty to file another petition.

RE WILLIAM JUDSON ADDIS.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 64,641. He applied for a protection order which the Commissioner granted. The application was not opposed.

RE SAMUEL HURDY.

This insolvent applied for a postponement. Some of the creditors had not been served with notices, and the insolvent expected to be able to settle with them. One month's time was allowed, and insolvent was told that, if he could not settle with his creditors, he must in that time serve the notices to them.

A CURIOUS POINT.

RE KESSOWDAS ANUNDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., moved to set aside the order of discharge granted to the insolvent on the 16th October last on the grounds stated in an affidavit made by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer, a clerk in the employ of the opposing creditors. The insolvent's petition was heard on the 27th April last, when his discharge was adjourned without protection for a period of six months. That period, Mr. Lang submitted, expired on the 27th October, and insolvent should have been discharged on the court day on the following instant ; but owing to some misapprehension in the office of the Clerk of the Insolvents, the case appeared in the list of cases on the 16th October last, and the insolvent got his discharge on that day. The learned counsel applied that the order of discharge should be cancelled, and that the insolvent be required to come up again for his discharge.

The Commissioner thought that would not be fair to the insolvent, as it would be postponing his discharge without protection for a longer period than six months.

Mr. Lang contended that insolvent was granted his discharge nearly two weeks before the proper time.

The Commissioner noticed that the case was on the list of the 17th April last, and insolvent was to come up for his discharge six months later. The proper court day was the 17th April, but owing to pressure of work the case stood over until the 27th April. There was nothing in the rules which provides for such a case. Arguing from analogy, the Criminal Sessions, although they lasted several days, were supposed to be held on the same day ; and, therefore, the proper date of the order in the case would be the 17th April.

Mr. Lang submitted that the order was clearly made on the 27th April, and the period must be taken to run from that day.

Commissioner—It is a curious point. I will take a note *and think* over it. I do not think, however, I can grant your application, Mr. Lang.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following, among other, insolvents were granted their discharges :—Crustnarao Jugunnathjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 4,912. Runsord Jugunnathjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 3,000. Dosabhoy Eduljee, Rowjee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,717. Shapoorjee Ardasir, a broker, liabilities Rs. 67,519.

A MONSTER CASTING.—The largest cylindrical iron casting ever made was run last month by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, of the Battersea Works. It is an immense iron ring, 21 feet in diameter, four feet six inches in height, and 12 inch in thickness. Its weight is about ten tons, and it is the first of several of the same dimensions which are about to be cast by the above firm for the piers of the Albert Bridge at Chelsea. It is a fine specimen of loam casting, and although it nearly double the diameter of anything ever before attempted, is a thorough success. About 40 tons of iron were used in forming the mould and core of this cylinder, besides a large number of bricks.

A SHIP'S CREW SAVED BY MEANS OF A DOG.—On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, the Columbus, in ballast, Captain Geddes, master and owner, of Silloth, ran ashore on a dangerous point between Seascale and Sellafield. It appeared that at daylight the crew in order to give timely warning to the inhabitants of the perilous position of their vessel, threw a bottle overboard, which floated in with the tide, containing the name of the distressed vessel, and giving instructions to telegraph to Silloth and Whitehaven as to the position of the vessel. The rocket apparatus was immediately despatched to the latter place on receipt of the news, but on their arrival the crew had gained the shore under the following circumstances :—About half-past eleven o'clock in the morning a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood was taking his usual morning walk, accompanied by his favourite Newfoundland dog, and seeing the perilous position of the crew, he urged the sagacious animal into the water. The dog immediately took to the water, and on nearing the vessel the captain threw out a line, which the dog seized in his mouth, and returned to its master. The line was secured, and the crew, four in number, succeeded in reaching the shore safely.—*Barrow Times.*

A BAD CHARACTER FOR NOVEMBER.

OUR vernacular contemporary, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, tries to make out that November has been notorious for nearly a century for hurricanes, the fury of which extended from the Madras coast as far down as Bombay. The following instances are mentioned :—

From the 3rd to 7th November 1783, a severe storm broke out extending from the north of Tellicherry to Bombay, by which several vessels and lives were lost at sea.

From the 3rd to the 7th November 1799, a terrible hurricane burst over from the north of Calicut down to Bombay, in which H. M. ship Resolution, about one hundred small craft, and four hundred lives were lost in Bombay harbour.

On the 12th November 1808, another dreadful hurricane occurred in Bombay, by which the London, the Nelson, the Experiment, the Glory, and the East Indiamen, were swept away from the Royal Navy in the harbour, and no trace of those vessels could be obtained. It was supposed that they foundered at sea with all hands on board.

In November 1833, a hurricane broke out at the mouth of the Hooghly river, and its effects were felt in Bombay.

In November 1839, a severe storm prevailed in Coringa and Madras, during which the water near the sea shore rose eight feet higher than was ever before known to be the case. Seventy vessels, with about seven hundred lives on board, were lost at sea. About 6,000 lives in all were lost on the coast.

On the 1st November 1842, a hurricane of unusual violence prevailed in the Red Sea.

On the 22nd November 1851, a storm swept over Gujerat, Cutch, &c., by which the steamer Surat, plying between Bombay and Kurrachee, was lost at sea with 120 passengers on board. No trace was obtained of her.

On the 2nd November 1854, a disastrous hurricane broke over Bombay and lasted several hours. Its dreadful effects must be fresh in the memory of many inhabitants of the island. Houses were blown down ; trees were uprooted and rendered the roads and streets impassable, and many vessels and lives were lost at sea.

THE STREET WATERING OF BOMBAY.

THE following letter on this subject has been sent to the Clerk of the Peace by Mahomed Jamshedji and Co., contractors :—

To LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Clerk of the Peace, Bombay.

SIR,—From looking over the local papers, we find that the Acting Municipal Commissioner intends to apply to the Bench of Justices, at the next meeting, for sanction of a sum of Rs. 3,000 in a lump, and a further sum of Rs. 300 every month, over and above the sum granted for watering roads, to effect a certain saving in the expenditure of Vehar water, by utilising water from the sea, wells, and tanks.

With reference to the above, we have the honour to request your favour to lay the following proposition before the Worshipful Bench at its next meeting.

It is needless for us to say that, under the present situation of the Municipal affairs, the Bench would not be disposed to sanction a further expenditure, when it is imperative that the Municipal officers should endeavour towards reducing the present high-handed expenditure, without detriment to the public service, and with a view towards lightening the expenditure, we beg to offer our services as follows, and, in the interests of the community, hope to meet the approval and sanction of the Worshipful Bench.

From enquiry we learn that for watering main thoroughfares of the Town and Island of Bombay, with Vehar water, the Municipality spends a sum of Rs. 12,000 or thereabouts every month, excluding the supervision and maintenance costs. We beg here to observe that, according to the system of utilising, sea, well, and tank waters, as proposed by Mr. Walton, some of the roads at present watered, will have to be left out, with even the additional proposed costs. We beg respectfully to inform the Bench, that should we be entrusted with the work of watering the principal roads as are now watered departmentally, we hereby undertake to water it with sea, well, and tank water, available at several stations in the different districts, and save wastage of Vehar water, now so much needed for reserve ; and also herewith offer that the Municipality do pay to us the amount of actual expenses at present incurred every month by the department, less Rs. 500, that is to say, assuming such amount (in the absence of proper figures) to be Rs. 12,000, we are ready to do for Rs. 11,500. This arrangement would mean the actual saving to the Municipality of Rs. 4,000 (per annum, without incurring additional costs estimated to be Rs. 5,400), and would further effect a great saving in the supervision and maintenance costs. The iron tanks and carts will then have to be placed at our disposal, which we undertake to maintain and keep in order at our costs. That this arrangement, if entered into, should terminate at the end of June 1872.

In accepting this proposition, the Bench will have to contend with a difficulty of how the services of the present contractors who supply bullocks and bhistees could be dispensed with, as we understand that their contract terminates at the end of June next. But to obviate this difficulty, we also undertake to pay to the contractor, such an amount of liquidated damages, or compensation, as shall appear to the Bench fair and justifiable by the terms of the contract, provided that such damages or compensation do not exceed the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred per month, and that such sum as shall be determined for damages, be paid out of our monthly bills by the Municipal Controller. We beg to observe that at this rate the total compensation till the end of June next would very nearly amount to Rs. 4,000, and is ample enough for any man of honourable feelings to stop an immense quantity of Vehar water from further wastage at a time when its utility is felt by the mass of inhabitants.

We need hardly say that this proposition, if carried, will benefit the Municipality pecuniarily by a saving of Rs. 15,000 or thereabouts, including the costs of maintenance and repairs, and with the great advantage of saving large quantity of Vehar water from further wastage.

Should this meet the approval of the Worshipful Bench, we beg to say that, before finally settling the terms of this proposition, the Bench will be pleased to call upon the Executive Engineer to furnish a detailed statement of expenditure incurred per every month, together with a list of all the roads that are watered by the department at present, showing their several lengths and widths, so that we may be in a position to offer to the Worshipful Bench more advantageous and substantial terms, beneficial to the Corporation, and such as would meet with the safe side.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg to bring to the notice of the Worshipful Bench, that one of us was of late a Municipal servant, and is well experienced with the branch of service we now intend to undertake for the benefit of the general public.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

MAHOMED JAMSHEDJI and CO.
Contractors,
No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.
Bombay, 13th November 1871.

REVISION OF THE INLAND TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

THE Governor General in Council having had under consideration the necessity for a revision of the tariff relating to the despatch of telegraph messages, it has been resolved in the *Gazette of India* that the following revised rates will come into force on the 1st January 1872 :—

Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in British Burmah.

The charge for a message in ordinary English language, is *one rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

The charge for a message in cipher, in words of concealed meaning or in a foreign language, is *two rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

Between any station in India, and any station in British Burmah.

The charge for a message in ordinary English language is *one rupee eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

The charge for a message in cipher, in words of concealed meaning or in a foreign language, is *three rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

The address of a message, including the names of the stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the name of the sender and of the addressee, and the latter's address, is transmitted free of charge.

The above charges will be reduced in favour of *bona fide* press messages.

Detailed rules will be published hereafter.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK IN THE POLICE COURT.—The *New York Tribune* of October 3 contains a report of the appearance of the Mayor of New York, Mr. Oakey Hall, who is alleged to have himself up with the great city frauds, in the Yorkville Police-court, before Mr. Justice Bixby on the previous day, in obedience to the order of the judges. The Mayor came to his trial, it is said, on horseback clad in fashionable full attire, with light overcoat and black kid gloves, in accordance in the counsel known as all that was required to call in the attendants outside. When order was restored Mayor Hall said, coolly, and in a rather loud voice :—"If your honour please, the only measure which this case has presented to me is that measure of justice which your honour accorded in not subjecting me to the malice of my enemies by any manual arrest or personal inconvenience. I am here, sir, to attend upon this charge, which you courteously informed me of, and I am here to attend to it as befits a charge so curiously and ingeniously technical, so oddly erroneous ; and I am here, sir, to disappoint the malice of my partisan enemies in refusing, as I shall by my action to-day, to aid in initiating any political campaign by contributing personally anything to the sensation of that campaign. And I am here thing to the sensation of that campaign. And I am here to relieve your honour and the district attorney of any responsibility in this matter. I am here, in accordance with the statute, to waive an examination, and to offer bail knowing that if this charge ever acquires gravity enough to go before a jury, that is the tribunal where it can be most satisfactorily estimated to the satisfaction of the people and of myself, even in preference to a tribunal presided over by so courteous and just a judge as I have the honour to address. Before I enter into the formalities that are necessary, I desire in this most public manner to thank the hundreds of friends who yesterday, from the millionaire to the labourer, tendered me their services as bail ; to the ten divds of professional gentlemen, some of whom are in this room, who freely and enthusiastically tendered me their support. I shall, as every gentleman should do for the purpose of bail, select my most intimate personal friend in this city, out of the profession, Mr. Isaac Bell, who will become my bail. I, therefore, in compliance with the statute, desire your honour to enter upon the minutes that, in accordance with the summons, I attended, and now waive an examination. My bail is ready." After some discussion, Justice Bixby announced that no bail would be required of the Mayor, save his own personal recognisance. The moment the announcement was received some adherents of the mayor proposed three cheers, which were loudly given ; hisses mingling with the shouts. The Mayor turned to go, stopped a moment to shake the courteously proffered hand of ex-Judge Barrett, and then, surrounded by friends, left the Court-house, mounted his horse, and rode away.

OVERCROWDING OF PILGRIM STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—The season has again come round when Mahomedan pilgrims arrive in Bombay from nearly all parts of India in order to embark for Jeddah, and nothing appears to have been done as yet by the Government with reference to establishing some law or regulation to be observed by steamers in their conveyance. Sailing vessels in the pilgrim trade are under the most strict supervision ; ventilation, water, &c., and all conveniences necessary for the comfort of the pilgrims are officially inspected and required, also they are not allowed to carry more than the measurement of the lower deck will entitle them to, at the rate of 12 superficial feet for each adult. In the case of steamers the state of things is reversed, since the law by which they were regulated was rescinded, or repealed last year. They were then on the same footing, and had to undergo the same official inspection as sailing vessels. Now, each steamer carries as many as the owner or charterer may think fit to cram into her, there is no consideration for the health and safety of the pilgrims exacted or practised in the majority of instances. The manner in which some pilgrim steamers have left this port is a disgrace to humanity and any civilized Government ; no provision made for the pilgrims under the deck in the event of bad weather, the hold full of cargo, and each person squatting on his box or bag of food on the upper deck, without any shelter. My attention having been directed to the condition of the s. s. Gunga, bound to Jeddah with pilgrims, I went on board that vessel on Saturday last. I found her to be entirely filled with cargo, the surfaces of the deck fore and aft covered with boxes, bundles, bags of rice, &c., and a large pile of cargo destined for Aden and Jeddah, as I was informed, placed on each hatchway ; this cargo consisted of bales, cases, &c., and each pile was about 8 feet high, by about 15 feet in length, or longer, and not secured or protected in any way. The fore part of the bridge was filled with dhubbers of ghee or oil, on the top of all this cargo, bags of rice, boxes, and other packages. The vessel was as thickly crowded with pilgrims as they could be stowed from the stem to the stern, and it was impossible to move from one place to another without treading on or over them. The poop was as densely crowded as any other part of the vessel, and the deck covered with boxes and luggage, there being no safeguard to prevent any one from falling overboard—beyond an ordinary iron railing. On enquiry, I learnt that about 325 passengers had been booked ; of these the poop cabins would probably accommodate about 70, excluding their baggage, and I was told by the charterer that about 150 pilgrims had gone on board free, or without tickets. I had no means of counting the number of pilgrims on board, but I shall think there were not less than 500 to 600. They consisted of persons of all ages and conditions apparently old, decrepit men and women. Families of children, many having a most wretched appearance, ill-clad, and evidently poverty-stricken. Captain Blackmore and myself, on behalf of the underwriters interested, protested against the vessel proceeding to sea, considering her to be overcrowded and unsafe. She was accordingly detained, and the deck cargo directed to be discharged. I consulted Mr. Norman, Deputy Collector of Customs ; he would gladly have interfered in the matter of the pilgrims, but had no legal authority to do so. Now had we not detained the vessel in the interest of the underwriters, what would have been the condition of the poor wretches crowded on the upper deck after being exposed at sea to the storm and rains of Sunday night and Monday—sick, drenching wet, helpless, and their provisions destroyed—it was providential for them that their departure was delayed.

I have had 14 years' experience in surveying the pilgrim vessels that annually leave this port, but I never witnessed anything like the scene that presented itself on board the Gunga. In the cause of humanity it would be well if the Supreme Government would expedite the Bill that I am informed is being prepared for the regulation of pilgrim steamers, so that it may take effect during the coming season. There would seem to be nothing more required than that steamers be placed on the same footing as sailing vessels in all respects, allowing each pilgrim the superficial feet of space under deck as before—12 feet as required by the late amended Act is too much, and is ruinous alike to the ship and steamer. The only way it can be met is to increase the space for each pilgrim, which the great majority cannot afford to pay, and, consequently, they would be unable to proceed on their journey.

Nov. 13. J. DICKSON.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE sheep butchers of Lucknow have struck, and refused to make mutton any longer ! The beef-butchers, however, are still staunch.

THE envoys from Bokhara to Turkey have arrived at Rawul Pindee, and the General in command has ordered a parade of all the troops for their benefit, as they have been very loud in their praises of the Russian soldiers.

THE drought and famine appear to extend to the Afghan territories in Turkistan, the inhabitants of which, it is mentioned, the Ameer for a remission of revenue in consequence. The necessities of the Government are, however, so pressing, that there is little probability of the request being complied with.

MEERUT RACES.—At the Meerut Races, on Thursday evening, the winning horse (a valuable animal belonging to Mr. Collins) fell down dead on passing the winning post. The "Meerut Derby" is described as a splendid race ; the horses were so close to one another coming in that they might have been "almost covered by a table cloth."

A EUROPEAN SUMMONED FOR CALLING A NATIVE A SOOR.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Jackson, barrister, applied for and obtained a summons on behalf of his client, Baboo Jogendro Narin Bose, against Mr. Findlay, of the firm of Messrs. Findlay, Hoyes, and Co., under sections 503 and 504 of the Penal Code, for having used insulting and threatening languages towards his client yesterday at an auction sale, calculated either to alarm him or to provoke a breach of the peace. The cause, the counsel said, for the use of the language was the touching by his client of a pianoforte. The language used was, "You soor, "Soor," "I will kick you downstairs," &c.

WE learn that Mr. Grey, whose services were dispensed with for ignorance of the vernacular in Assam, has been reinstated.—*Daily Examiner.*

A FREE GRANT OF LAND FOR GALLANTRY.—At the instance of the Government of Bengal, the Supreme Government, we hear, have sanctioned the grant of 1,000 acres of waste land free of rent to Mr. C. D. Hallinton, a tea planter of Cachar, as a reward for his gallant conduct during the Looshai raid at Monierkhal. —*Ibid.*

THE only definite result of the meeting of the members of the Lahore Bar, to take into consideration the memorial of their brethren of the Bombay Bar with regard to the objectionable portions of the proposed Evidence Bill, was, we are glad to learn, indefinite adjournment. *Pioneer.*

ADVOCATE GENERAL, MADRAS.—Mr. J. D. Mayne on Saturday last assumed charge of the office of Advocate General from Mr. J. B. Norton.—*Madras Times.*

SUGGESTION FOR A GOOD POLICE FORCE.—With respect to the class of detectives that the Acting Commissioner of Police is said to be forming, it has been suggested to us that bill collectors would be the best material to work on. Their duty is to find persons who owe money to the shops that employ them. The debtor might change his residence three times a week ; but he would be unearthed by the bill collector before the week was out. Again, he might leave the largest houses in the most aristocratic part of Madras and live in the smallest hut in a parchery, and the Nemdar of the shop would follow him up and present him with his bill coolly as if he had never left his former abode. Here, then, is material of the best kind. Only let it be properly used, and we shall soon have a detective force worthy of the name.—*Ibid.*

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND.—The Senate of the Universityof Madras met on Saturday to consider what action should be taken on the approaching departure from India of Sir Colley Scotland, their Vice-Chancellor. A set of resolutions, setting forth the services rendered to the University by Sir Colley, and the regret of his colleagues at losing his co-operation, were agreed to, and it was resolved to present these resolutions, together with an address, to him on some day to be named by himself. Sir Colley Scotland has been Vice Chancellor for nine years, and so has filled the chair for a longer period than any of his predecessors.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE CALIGRAPHY.—A Mr. John Remfry, of Calcutta, has expressed his intention to the Council of the Dalhousie Institute, of offering a gold medal in connection with the ensuing Fine Arts Exhibition to be held to take place at the Institute. The medal is to be awarded as a prize for the best specimen of caligraphy in English, open only to native competitors. We think it is a great mistake confining the competition for this prize to the natives ; for they generally write well. It is Europeans who write badly, and they ought to be encouraged to mend their caligraphy, if not their ways.—*Ibid.*

THE census of British-born subjects, taken on the 15th June 1871, gives a total of 19,416 for the North-West Provinces, of whom 13,925 are male and 5,491 female. Of the various districts in the N. W. P., Meerut contains the greatest number of Europeans—3,203, but of these all but 196 are military. Allahabad, with a total of only 2,251, has the largest *civil* European population (1,167,) although, when the census was taken, so very large a proportion of the civil *employés* were in the hills. Next to Allahabad in civil population (British-born) come Dehra, including Mussoorie and Landour (1,107) ; Agra (916) ; and Kumaon, containing Nynee Tal (563.) Cawnpore has 703 Europeans, civilians out of a total of 2,214, and Bareilly 129 out of 1,262. Lullutpore and Gurhwal boast three Europeans each, and the Briton of Humirpore may truly say as to his district—"*L'Europe, c'est moi.*"—*Ibid.*

NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES.—A vast deal of illhealth, to say nothing worse, results, the *Builder* maintains, from the too early occupation of newly-built houses. In the suburban districts of London, and of many of our large towns, small houses by the thousands are planted on the ground, often on heaps of unwholesome deposits placed there to fill up hollows whence brick earth or sand may have been removed, are finished with pasteless rapidity, and, all reeking as they are, receive a family of the humbler workmen to live in. The danger involved was recognised long ago. An ancient foreign proverb says, as to a new house, "The first year for my enemy, the second for my friend, the third for myself." The speculative builder of to-day too often cares for neither friend nor enemy. The houses, like certain historic razors, are made to sell. To turn a penny is his sole object, and the buyer must look out for himself. Alas ! for such a state of feeling. In unfortunately prevails in modern society to a much greater extent than is consistent with the right condition of public health, giving that word its full meaning.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

SYLHET, November 7, 1871.—Everything so far looks well for an early start into the Lushai country. The 44th Regiment were ordered to embark at Company-gunge, but in consequence of the heavy rain that fell last month, the road was found to be impracticable. The boats, however, succeeded in getting up a small stream, and there, after a good deal of wading through mud and water, the regiment embarked. They reached Chuttuck the following evening, halted for the night, and on the following morning continued their journey to Sylhet. At Callarookah Hât they were overtaken by the steamer Prince Albert and flat with a cargo of coolies and stores. The regiment reached Sylhet on the following day, and on the next morning were joined by that portion of the Sylhet detachment selected to serve with the force. As yet we have not heard of their arrival at Cachar. The General with a portion of his staff is now here, and will probably remain here till the arrival of the Jumna, by which the Quartermaster-General accompanying the expedition is expected. Colonel Finch, who is left in temporary charge of the eastern frontier during the absence, on active service, of General Bourchier, is expected by the same steamer. The General hopes to start for Cachar on Friday, and, as the country is now rideable, will possibly be in Cachar by Monday or Tuesday. The Prince Albert and Lucknow steamers have both arrived at Callarookah Hât, have discharged their cargoes, and gone down the river again. The road between Sylhet and Callarookah being in good working order, the coolies march up to Cachar. Temporary huts have been erected all along the road for their use, so that when the expedition starts, they ought to be well able to do their work. A portion of the survey party have already gone on to Cachar, and in the course of the next few days the troops of the Cachar column will pass through this station in rapid succession. Though the Commissariat has had great difficulties to encounter in procuring carriage, and making arrangements for the conveyance of their stores, everything has gone on smoothly, and no hitch has occurred. Early this morning a large number of elephants, a portion of the Dacca contingent, arrived, and are now available for carriage. Many of them are very fine beasts, but there appear to be a good many undersized ones among the number. Some are evidently lately caught, and probably will not at first take kindly to their loads. Some anxiety is felt as to whether the coolies, most of whom have come from the North-West and Punjab, will stand the cold and hard work in the hills, to which they certainly are not inured at present. There were many advocates in favour of Cossyah and Jynteah coolies being procured, but the high rate of wage demanded by these hardy hill-men induced the Government to abandon the scheme. The wages asked by these men were certainly high, but they can all carry a maund each in addition to their own traps, while the plains' coolies only carry twenty-five seers, and rarely as much. Moreover, being inured to hill-work, and more or less accustomed to the climate to which they would have been exposed, the number of calamities among them would probably have been smaller than among men from the North-West and Punjab. The Cossyahs and Jynteahs live on rice, while the coolies that accompany the expedition require attah. Rice is procurable in any quantity on the spot, and if exposed to damp is not as easily injured as flour ; besides which these hillmen are not at all particular about their food, and eat with relish almost any kind of, what others would consider, garbage. As jungle-cutters they would have been invaluable, and altogether would have known far better how to take care of themselves in the jungle. Nevertheless, should the coolies accompanying the column prove insufficient to unfit the force for work, a large number will be procurable from the districts of Cachar and Sylhet. These the Government has very wisely determined not to utilise at once, but to hold in reserve.

Captain Birch has arrived, and taken over charge of the Sylhet frontier police. The arrangements made to guard the frontier leave nothing to be desired ; indeed, the force on out-post duty is so large that, if required, they could form a very strong support to the column. There is, however, but little chance of their co-operation or assistance being called for, the column making good every foot of ground they pass over. The Government appear to have appreciated the necessity of avoiding halt measures, and to have determined to have the work really well done ; and in the event of this expedition proving a marked success, there is good reason to hope that its moral effect upon other frontier coolies will be very great, and that while we are, possibly at great expense, reading a lesson to the Lushais, we are at the same time convincing such tribes as the Nugarmi Nagas that any aggressive action on their part will be certain to bring down speedy punishment upon their heads.

How the columns will proceed from Cachar to Tapai Muck is as yet unknown. Two routes are at present open to it, and there is a possibility of a third, better adapted to the purpose, being discovered. The force might march to Monierkhal, and then cross the Bhoben range to Mynadhur ; or they might go up the valley of the Sonai river. There are objections to both these routes, and it is hoped that a path may be found from Luckeypoor to Mynadhur, which, by clearing, might be converted into a practicable road. Should this hope be realised, the labour of crossing the Bhobens, which are very steep, will be avoided, and the troops being able to march, a great deal of bot-carriage would be available for other purposes. As yet, however, this path has not been found, and as long as its existence continues to be an open question, probably no final selection will be made.—*Englishman.*

COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

We believe that the Looshai Expedition charges are expected to touch on ten lakhs of rupees, more or less. We back the 'more' at long odds. These attempts to estimate for charges at the end of a term of time, of which absolutely nothing is known, only mislead, and are to be reprobated. They are made up of 'ifs' and contingencies. There is no tying down expenditure of this character when once entered upon. War that is incurred because war cannot wisely be avoided, and undertaken in a feasible, well-carried through *conte qui conte*. Attempts to economise at such a time are but extravagances under a specious name. Care, prudence, conscientiousness, there should be ; by all means keep a war expenditure within the lowest safe limits ; but while to economise is to save, to withhold is to risk defeat and national disgrace. Happily under Lord Mayo there is every prospect of a judicious medium being in the present instance preserved between the extravagance of Lord Napier and the flinty penuriousness of Lord Sandhurst. —*Englishman.*

THE COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Commissariat arrangements at the Presidency in connection with the Looshai expedition have nearly been completed, and it is probable that operations will commence by the 15th instant. The abovementioned arrangements have been as expeditious and complete as could be expected. Orders have been issued to supply the troops with six months' rations. About 80 Commissariat elephants have already been sent to the left wing of the Expeditionary Forces at Cachar, and about 100 more despatched to the right wing at Chittagong. The second batch would have been sent off earlier, had it not been for the state of the country in the eastern districts, several parts of which have been flooded. A telegram was, therefore, sent to Simla, soliciting orders to send the animals by steamer. The elephants ordered for Chittagong have since been despatched by steamer, each vessel conveying 40 animals. With reference to each question of supplying meat to the Goorkhas and Sikh regiments accompanied by the Commanding Officers, it has been decided that the requisition must be complied with, but that there is no necessity for a supply of live stock from the Presidency. Goats and sheep for the native troops should be locally procured, and meat supplied to the men at least twice a week.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE first batch of elephants has reached Chittagong safe, and in good condition.

GENERAL BOURCHIER'S head quarters is at present Doombra (or Goombra), on the Soorma river in Cachar, a place that all troops and supplies going up by boat must touch at.

ESCAPE OF AMERICAN CONVICTS.—Nevada papers give a full account of the escape of 29 convicts from the State prison at Carson, about six o'clock in the evening of Sunday, 17th September. It is stated that the prisoners were all in a large room outside of the cells. Rollins, the captain of the guard, went into his room to lock the prisoners up for the night, when he was knocked down and thrown into a cell and fastened in. The prisoners then got on the top of the cells, and, breaking through the lathing of that part of the building, got into the attic. They then passed along through the garret, till over the rooms in that part of the building occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, when they broke through the lath and plaster and dropped into the room below. Here, by breaking through a partition, they got into the room in which the arms and ammunition were stored. Having armed themselves, they began descending by the stair leading to the room below, adjoining that in which Lieut.-Governor Denver, one or two gentlemen, and several ladies were at dinner, and where, also, as waiter, was Robert Deadman, a prisoner under life sentence. The noise made by the prisoners in breaking through the partition and jumping down from the ceiling frightened the ladies. Mr. Denver and Deadman rushed out and encountered the prisoners pouring down stairs. Among the foremost was Frank Clifford, who was shot in the abdomen by Mr. Denver with his Derringer, the ball subsequently dropped at the moment. He then ran into the next room, and procuring his revolver returned to the fight. Meantime Deadman, armed with a chair, was fighting manfully. Denver blazed away with his revolver till shot through the body in the thigh, and knocked down by blows upon the head from rifles or pistols. Deadman smashed up two heavy wooden-seated chairs and knocked down several of the prisoners, notwithstanding that they were constantly firing at him, but was obliged to stop and push the ladies back into the dining-room and lock them in, as they had crowded into the thick of the fray, and were in danger of being killed. Deadman fought like a hero, but was at last knocked senseless, and the prisoners got out into the yard. Information was given to the guard, and it is stated that it does not appear that he participated to any considerable extent in the fight. It being Sunday, and the prisoners under lock and key, no guards were on the outer wall, and but few of the officers were under arms, most of them being outside the building and unable to get at the armoury after the alarm was given. Some three or four of them confron

advantages which the consideration of a measure of this kind must necessarily derive from their presence. I anticipate and admit all that can be said by the advocates of no further delay in this matter in favor of prosecuting to completion the enactment of this Bill ere the Council adjourns. But, nevertheless, I venture to express a very decided opinion that the attempted assertion of the principles which govern some of the most important provisions of this Bill is calculated to give an effect to the measure which must reach far beyond its nominal local extent, and thus takes the Bill altogether out of the category of mere local enactments; and I say that, whether regard be had to that effect, or to the circumstances under which the Bill was originally introduced, and the loud protests and expressions of disapprobation which the enunciation of those principles then drew forth from many eminent public officers, it will be unwise and impolitic to press on the enactment of such a measure at a time and place where the only semblance of the representative element which this Council possesses, I mean the presence of those non-official members who as British subjects are amenable to the laws which they aid in enacting is necessarily wanting.

"My Lord, if I stood alone in the strong objection which I entertain to the principles which it is proposed to affirm by the enactment of this Bill, I should feel great hesitation in urging my present point against what I believe to be the views of the majority of my colleagues. But when the strongest opposition to the assertion of those principles has been repeatedly expressed in what I conceive to be unanswerable language by the ablest and most experienced revenue officer in India—the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; when I know that the same strong objection was felt by at least two of our colleagues, now absent, who took a most active part in the consideration and discussion of some of the details of the Bill during its early progress in committee at Calcutta—gentlemen whose long standing in the public service, varied experience, and especial familiarity with the working of canal irrigation,—the blessing which, wisely regulated, it can confer on the people, and the no less certain evils which an inefficient or indiscreet management of it carries in its train, necessarily entitle their opinions to mature consideration; under such circumstances, my Lord, I do feel justified, in appealing to your Excellency and the members of your Excellency's Government as strongly and earnestly as I can, to allow the further progress of this measure to be stayed until the Council meets in Calcutta.

"If the imposition of such altogether novel and peculiar taxation as is aimed at by this Bill is to be allowed by an enactment of the Legislature, then, my Lord, I submit that it should be done with all the emphasis and appearance of deliberation that a full assembly of the members of your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations in the capital of the Empire, and specially the presence in that assembly of that important constituent part of the Council to which I have just referred, can give to the proceeding.

"It is just three years since, in this place, I made a similar appeal to your Excellency's predecessor to defer, under like circumstances, the adoption of that curious piece of legislation—the Punjab Tenancy Act. And I believe that I am justified in saying that much of the dissatisfaction with which that enactment was received by the public, was undoubtedly due to the haste with which it was hurried through the Council, and to the fact of its having been passed at Simla."

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey said that his hon'ble friend's observations appeared to him very irregular, and certainly had not carried out his promise of not raising a discussion. The fact was that the question raised by Mr. Cockerell was nothing short of this—should or should not the Bill be taken into consideration at Simla? It was impossible to go into this question without discussing the whole policy of the Bill, which he (Mr. Strachey) had no intention of doing. With regard to Mr. Cockerell's somewhat sensational appeal to the public, he would state what the plain truth of the case was. Some years ago the Punjab Government had come to the Government of India for a Canal Bill, which it was said was urgently needed. It was then proposed to extend the measure to the whole of Upper India. Afterwards difficulties, which he (Mr. Strachey) on a recent occasion explained to the Council, had arisen in doing this, and it was accordingly determined to revert to the original plan and legislate for the Punjab alone. So far from the Government of India having had any special desire to adopt this course, it was, as he was sure the Lieutenant-Governor would testify, the earnest wish of the Punjab Government for this Bill, that had led to its being now proceeded with; and as the Bill was now a strictly local one, and as the Lieutenant-Governor, the Financial Commissioner, and other officers of local experience were present to assist the deliberations of the Council on the subject, it seemed to him only a natural and proper course to proceed with it while the Council was sitting in the Punjab—at Simla—rather than at Calcutta, when all these advantages would be wanting.

His Excellency the President said:—"Before this Bill is taken into consideration at its next stage, the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell will receive the attention of the Government. But I must at once take exception to a view which is suggested by the hon'ble member's remarks, and which ought not to pass unnoticed,—the view that certain measures cannot be discussed and disposed of by this Council with equal and even more advantage at Simla than at Calcutta. The Bill before us is one which affects the Punjab, and the Punjab alone; the necessity for it is strongly urged upon the Government by all the local authorities. Members of this Council, who are also members of the Punjab Government, and therefore most competent to advise us upon the subject, are present; these gentlemen cannot, from the nature of their official duties, attend at Calcutta. It appears to me, therefore, that the present is the most fitting time, and Simla the most fitting place for discussing this measure.

"It is not fair to assume that measures which are considered fit for the Punjab must necessarily, in consequence, be considered suitable in all their details for every other part of the Empire. Canal Bills, for other provinces, will be discussed and settled on their own merits, with reference to the wants of the particular case and to the opinions of the local authorities. As a matter of principle, the Government has long since declared its opinion in favour of a compulsory rate to be levied under fixed conditions and certain well-defined limitations. I believe the principle asserted by the sections forty-four, &c., to be not only sound and useful, but absolutely essential to the success of those great schemes of irrigation by which large portions of the country can be preserved from periodical famines, and the country permanently enriched; but, because the Council adopts that opinion and applies these clauses to the Punjab, it does not necessarily follow that all the details now provided will be necessarily applied in future legislation to other parts of India. Such an assumption is without foundation. This sound principle may be applied in other forms and by other means.

"With regard to this particular Bill, looking to the history of past attempts at legislation on the subject,—to the absolute necessity which exists for legislation of some sort, to the advantage the Council enjoys in the presence of officials of experience and authority connected with the administration of this province,—I think that the Government have adopted a wise course in dealing with the Bill here and in declining to run the risk of another year's delay, simply because gentlemen connected with other parts of the country, and who have no particular and special knowledge of the Punjab, do not happen to approve a measure which the officials best acquainted with this province regard with approval and satisfaction. I repeat that this Bill is not to be taken as laying down an absolute and unalterable formula for the whole of India, but is to be considered on its own merits as affecting the Punjab: and it seems to me that the Punjab is the place in which such a measure can be best disposed of."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis suggested that the proper course would have been for the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, if he objected to the passing of the Bill at Simla, to wait till the motion for taking the Bill into consideration was made, and then to move as an amendment that the consideration of it should be deferred till the return of the Council to Calcutta. At present there was no motion before the Council, and the hon'ble member was therefore out of order in remarking on the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 19th October 1871.

BHAMO.

It appears by the latest news from Bhamo that trade between the Khakhyens and Shans is recommencing, and is expected shortly to re-assume its former dimensions. The Panthays were said to have achieved some decided success; Conjeree was permanently occupied, and the Governor of Momein, having made himself master of Yeelaw, the mountain-retreat of the Chinese leader, Loe-see-ta-hi, who had escaped, was at liberty to turn his whole attention to the reduction of L'o-quangsang. These operations are all considered to tend to the speedy pacification of Yunan. The officer commanding in Changsee had written to the Resident asking for men and muskets among other things, and had been informed in reply that "the British were anxious only for the trade for the benefit of both countries," and could not interfere in any way with their mutual quarrel. —*Englishman.*

THIS SEASON'S VINTAGE.

THE following report of the result of the present season's vintage is from a circular issued by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.:—

In handing you our report of this year's vintages, we regret to render so bad an account of them. It is however a great source of satisfaction to be enabled to confirm all we wrote you on a similar occasion twelve months since.

In France the accounts from Bordeaux are distressing, the wines are reported as quite unfit for the English market, and owing to the quantity of rain absorbed by the grapes, the yield though large, possibly half an average crop, will be altogether deficient in quality, former vintages, especially 1870's, are therefore in request; the vintage of 1869 has also engrossed attention.

In Champagne the grapes have not ripened well, the wine may be of medium quality, but the quantity is very small, and this circumstance, together with the export duty levied by the French Government, must, we fear, cause a rise shortly.

Burgundies.—The vintage is deficient both in quantity and quality, and a marked advance has taken place in the price of all previous good vintages.

At Cognac the heavy rains virtually put a stop to the vintaging, and rotted large quantities of ripe grapes; the distillation has not yet commenced, but it is confidently expected to be very unproductive as compared with former years. Old wines have been sold largely produced by heavy shipments, and enhanced quotations for them will no doubt be shortly exacted, albeit there is a heavy bonded stock in London.

Of the Rhine and Moselle it is early at present to speak, but we fear the quality will not rise to a high standard, whilst spring frosts and hail storms have proved very destructive.

In Jerez good ordinary wine has been made, but the heavy rains that fell towards the close of the vintage gave small prospect of much wine being stored for future use, quantity has been augmented but at the expense of quality.

In the Douro the vintage is almost a nullity, the nearest approaching to it being that of 1839. The lateness of the spring, which usually betokens a doubtful vintage, was followed by scorching heat which literary dried up many of the grapes, while the remainder were so saturated with the incessant rains during the vintage, that the produce of the new ripe, many green, and more rotten, will not easily be forgotten; fortunately our holdings of 1870's will save us much inconvenience, indeed, our stocks of matured wines are ample, and we feel no anxiety as to our ability to keep our brands up to the usual standard.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a rapid notoriety for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of the Maravilla Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Maravilla Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SCANDALOUS CASE IN CALCUTTA.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, Frederick Peterson, a constable of the Calcutta Reserve Police Force, pleaded "not guilty" to a charge preferred against him by Mrs. Rose Remah Corbit, of having committed an indecent assault upon her, calculated to outrage her modesty, on the night of the 7th instant, when in a gharry opposite the gate of Messrs. Scott, Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary in Government Place, East. Mr. Sims appeared for the defendant.

Mrs. Corbitt said—I am the wife of William Corbitt, proprietor of the Calcutta Hotel. On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 8-30 P.M., I was in a hired gharry at the door of Messrs. Scott, Thomson and Co.'s. As my carriage stopped, two gentlemen drove up and nearly fell on my gharry. They got vexed with the coachman, and whipped him. He screamed out. On this the defendant (Constable Peterson) came up. My carriage-door was very little open. He forced it open, and was in the act of getting in, as I thought, under a mistake, for some other gharry that he wanted. A European was with him, not a policeman. I held the carriage-door to prevent his getting in, and said, "You have no business to interfere with my carriage." He said he would open the door, and he did so, and saw me alone in the carriage. He then tried to get into the carriage. He handled me roughly. He tried to tear open the front of my dress, but I held on. He then stood at a little distance from the carriage, and told me to get down, saying that he would take me to the lock-up and the carriage to the thannah. When he handled me roughly, I abused him. I asked him, "Why will you take me to the lock-up?" He said, "For being cheeky to me, and not allowing me to do as I wish, that is, ride in the gharry." He then asked Rs. 20 to let me go. I said I had not the money. The other man said, "You can afford to give it: it is a small sum, otherwise it will be disagreeable for you." Defendant then told me to get out of the gharry. I refused. He threatened to kick me out, and raised his baton. I then got out, and he dragged me by the hand from Scott Thomson's to a little way into Waterloo-street. He then let me get into the carriage again, which was driven to the thannah. I then called out to my husband, whose hotel is opposite to the thannah. On his answering, the defendant told him before everybody, "I saw a man jump out of her carriage and run across to the Maidan." My husband asked him why he did not catch him. He said, "I was not sharp enough." He did nothing more at the thannah. He laid no charge, except telling the inspector that he saw a gentleman getting out of my carriage. He then charged the driver with obstructing the thoroughfare opposite Scott Thomson's. The inspector received that charge. I walked across the road to my house. On Wednesday I did not leave home, but on Thursday I went to Mr. Giles, and reported the defendant's conduct to him. Mr. Giles gave me a memo. to give to Mr. Percy, and I gave it. Mr. Percy accompanied me to the Waterloo-street thannah, and there heard what Inspectors Watling and Smith had to say. Next day (yesterday) I went to the Commissioner. Mr. Giles said nothing, but I think the Commissioner said, "I don't think it worth while to take it up: it may drop." I said I would appeal elsewhere, and then made the application to your Worship. Peterson was in uniform.

To Mr. Sims—I was not unwell on Tuesday. I did not intend to go into Scott Thomson's, but I wanted to buy a bottle of castor-oil and some lactate of iron. My carriage was standing close to the curb-stone at the gate of Scott Thomson's. I did not buy the medicine. I had no money with me, but I had asked a loan from the coachman, who was taking a rupee and some pice out of his pocket, letting the reins go, when a collision took place. The horse of my carriage was not moving. That the row took place, and I did not get the money. I am not in the habit of borrowing money from coachmen, but this coachman lives in my neighbourhood, and I always hire his master's gharries, and he knows me as Mr. Corbitt's wife. The coachman did not leave his coach-box. The altercation lasted scarcely ten minutes, that is, before my coming out of the gharry. The defendant said he would take me to the lock-up. I then gave him my name, and he said he would throw light upon matters. He said, "If you had kept quiet, you would have heard nothing about it." I said, "About what?" He said, "You'll soon see." At the thannah he made the complaint about a gentleman getting out of the gharry, and he said that I had offered Rs. 20 not to say anything about it. At the corner of Waterloo-street he let me get into the gharry on some chowkeydars whispering to him something about "Corbitt saheb's memsahib." There was not a great noise, but there was a crowd of about a dozen persons. I called out, "Take me to my husband: I have been ill treated." The coachman is my witness, as also Inspector Smith, who saw my clothes in disorder, and there were several others, whom, however, I could not identify.

Mr. Sims—I never said that I had bought the castor-oil, and did not know what had become of it. When I used the word "interfere," I meant he had no business to interfere with me when I was sitting in a gharry at the door of a dispensary.

To the Magistrate—He first pushed my hands away from the carriage door, and then seized me by the arms to look at my face. Then his companion said, "It's a mistake," or something to that effect. He then tried to tear open the front of my dress and the waist of my skirt, which made it quite loose.

The Coachman was then examined, who corroborated the complainant's statement with regard to what the defendant had done, not said, as he did not understand the language of the defendant.

Inspector Smith, of the Waterloo-street Thannah, the next witness, said that the defendant, followed by the complainant and a driver, the last witness, had come to the thannah. The complainant had made a charge against the latter for obstructing, but none against Mrs. Corbitt. Nor had he said that he had seen a man jump out of her carriage and run across to the Maidan. He had observed the full sleeve of her dress ripped open, but no other part of her dress. Inspector Watling had, in his, the witness' Smith's presence, asked Mrs. Corbitt if she had any complaint to make against the constable, to which she had replied, "Not there, but she would apply to a higher Court."

Inspector Watling, of the same thannah, next gave his evidence much to the same effect as the last witness.

Superintendent Percy was then called by the Magistrate. He said that on Wednesday morning the defendant had reported to him that the night before, seeing a carriage with closed doors, standing on his beat, opposite to Scott Thomson's door, he had asked its driver to move on, and after an interval of half-an-hour, seeing it there still, he had repeated his order. The driver had made a negative sign to him, and pointed inside the gharry. The constable had on this opened the doors of the gharry, upon which a man had jumped out of the gharry and ran towards the Maidan. He had then taken the gharry to the thanna. On the way, Mrs. Corbitt, whom he had found inside the gharry, offered him Rs. 20 to let the gharry off. On her refusing to do so, she had got out of the gharry and took up a stone in hand to strike him. She pressed this two or three times, when the constable took hold of her hand and walked along for a short space, when she asked to be allowed to get into the gharry, and he allowed her to do so. At the thannah Mrs. Corbitt had said that he (the constable) had asked a bribe of Rs. 20 from him. When he was making a statement of the conduct of the driver and the lady, he had been cut short by Inspector Watling, who asked him merely to charge the driver with obstruction, which he had done.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Sims, on being called upon for the defence, said it was the same as that deposed to by Mr. Percy.

Mr. C. S. Henderson, an assistant at the G. E. Hotel, the gentleman referred to as having been with the defendant, was the only witness called for the defence to-day. He corroborated the report made by the defendant to Mr. Percy.

After this Mr. Sims applied for and obtained an adjournment to the 16th instant, for the production of other witnesses, whom he had been unable to produce.

The defendant was released on bail.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MURREE.

COLONEL LOWE'S DEFENCE.

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Gazette.")

CHARGE II.—This charge alleges that I in the first place improperly received from the Civil Treasury the sum of Rs. 600, and in the second place improperly allowed the money to be received by Heera Lall Chatterjee. The evidence for the prosecution shows that a requisition for a transfer receipt for Rs. 600 upon Umritsar was sent to Peshawur, from Busofzai Tehseel, in March 1867, and that the Civil Treasurer at Peshawur, having dealings with the Busofzai Tehseel, advanced the amount on the arrival of the accounts from the tehseel. The transfer receipt is said to have been applied for at Busofzai by the officer commanding the Corps of Guides. Apparently, though how it came about is a matter for the Peshawur Civil Treasury to account for, the amount advanced at Peshawur by the treasurer was not refunded to him, and when the tehseel accounts arrived the sum of Rs. 600 was a second time entered in the days' treasury books. By some mistake it is first suggested, the Rs. 600 which should have been refunded to the civil treasurer was credited to the Commissariat Office; and as the treasurer never applied for the money, it remained in the books of the Treasury to my credit until April 1869, together with another sum of Rs. 6-7-3, as to which there is no dispute now. In March that year, the Treasury officer, on his inspection, discovered this amount standing to my credit, and gave orders that it was to be paid over to me as Commissariat officer. Jadubchunder Mookerjee, the head clerk in the Civil Treasury, to whom this order was given, deposes that he sent a memo. to me, requesting me to withdraw the amount, and that afterwards he sent a verbal message to the same effect through one Pourochunder Mookerjee, employed in the Commissariat office. Upon the information thus conveyed to me, it appears that I addressed the officer commanding the Corps of Guides, and informed him that in March 1867 a sum of Rs. 606 was deposited with the officer in charge of the Civil Treasury for payment to me, and desiring to be informed on what account this deposit was made on the 15th April 1869, I received the reply that the officer commanding the Corps of Guides was unable to trace this sum, that no payment of any large sum seemed to have been made to the Civil Treasury, Peshawur, on or about the date specified; but that he would be glad to give any assistance on receiving further information. On the 17th April 1869, I sent a receipt to the Treasury with a request that the sum of Rs. 606-7-3 should be paid to the bearer. The receipt which I sent was returned by the Civil Treasury as informal, and they forwarded their own receipt for my signature. I signed this receipt, and the money was paid. In my letter to Lieut-Colonel Keer, dated 1st July 1870, which the prosecution produced in evidence on the first four charges, there is a paragraph as follows:—"If the sum of Rs. 606 was for camel hire paid in by an officer at Hotimurdan, long prior to my incumbency. Brijlall often spoke to me about some camel hire, but I could not trace this sum as really belonging to him. However, it was clearly due, and I may have paid it to Heera Lall and others, who made up mule drivers' clothing, but if so paid, it should have been refunded by deduction from pay, and still be in deposit. As the Controller is down on the office, the money should be recovered as I had intended, and when recovered should be paid to Brijlall on satisfactory proof that it is due to him, as I believe it is, at any rate, not the property of Government lawfully." The letter from which I am now quoting was, as I have before informed the Court, written by me in reply to one from Lieut.-Colonel Keer, who professed to communicate with me for the sole purpose of informing me of certain matters that had come to his knowledge, suggesting that I might be able to throw additional light upon them. He said that the confidence I had placed in certain of my office subordinates had been grossly abused. I did not lose a mail in answering his letter, but had I known that, instead of addressing me as a friend, he was preparing a series of charges against me, I should not have taxed my memory more than I did, and though without any official papers by me, or any one in the office to communicate with that could set me straight in details or refresh my memory on various points, I should have perhaps been more accurate in what I wrote. Having before me only Lieut.-Colonel Keer's letter dated 19th May 1870, in which he said that a sum of Rs. 606 (paid as it appeared, by an officer on account of camel hire,) was left lying in the Civil Treasury at my credit, and having at the time but a confused remembrance of the matter, I replied in the manner I have mentioned. On my arrival in this country in February of this year, I made enquiries into my pecuniary affairs, as well as into other matters, as best I could. Not having time allowed me to have access to the office records, my sources of enquiry were necessarily very imperfect; while those persons who could throw light upon matters were gone, or I was unable in the peculiar position in which I was placed, to have any communication with them. But as far as I have been able to ascertain, the matter stands as I have previously explained it before the Court of Enquiry. Brijlall, Commissariat chowdry, as I said in my letter to prosecutor, spoke to me about some money that was due to him for camel hire. This was before the information sent to me from the Civil Treasury in April 1869. I could not trace the sum, and as far as I was concerned the matter would never have received another thought, but for what took place in April 1869. In that month the information was sent to me which led me to communicate with the officer commanding the Corps of Guides; the exact terms of that information I cannot now remember, but it is clear from the evidence that I was requested to draw the money as standing at my credit, receiving a reply from the officer commanding the Corps of Guides which did not throw any light upon the subject, but which from its wording left me to believe that I could gather no information from that quarter, and having been told, as I must have been, that the money lying in the Treasury was connected with camel hire, I inferred that this must be the money Brijlall had spoken to me about. Under these circumstances I drew the money from the Treasury. Had I refused to draw the money after being requested to do so by the treasurer, and had it been lost to the Commissariat department by one of those mistakes which the Peshawur Civil Treasury at that time seem to have been capable of committing, I presume the prosecutor would allege that I had neglected my duty, but I have not laid myself open to an accusation on that head from Lieut.-Colonel Keer. I deemed it my clear duty to receive the money tendered to me by the Treasury, which there could not be any doubt was there at my credit as Commissariat officer. I inquired, and found I knew the person to whom it was due. The money was received from the Treasury by Heera Lall, the office treasurer, and, according to what I gather to be the probable state of the case, was paid away a few days after it was drawn. The naib chowdry of the Peshawur division, Kushya Shah, was the proper person to receive the money from Heera Lall. This fact I have stated before the Court of Enquiry, and if the prosecution wished to make it a part of the charge that the money was improperly paid away by Heera Lall, they have had ample time to get the evidence to which I myself drew their attention. But in fact this is no part of the charge against me, which states that after improperly receiving the money, I improperly allowed Heera Lall to receive it. The prosecution had therefore to confine themselves to these two points, and as I followed their case did not attempt to introduce what was irrelevant by tracing the money beyond the hands of Heera Lall. I submit to the Court that, merely because the ordinary course would be to allow the money to remain in the Treasury until required for disbursement, it does not follow that allowing the office treasurer to take over a sum of money is pay away, is in every instance necessarily improper. It has not been shewn that this sum of Rs. 600 was public money, and if it were a private deposit awaiting disbursement, the office treasurer might without any impropriety retain it for a short time until he had the opportunity of paying it away. If a Commissariat office treasurer is not to be entrusted with such a charge or duty as that, the fault lies with the system which permits such men to undertake the duties of their post and maintain an establishment on a small salary of Rs. 50 a month. The matter of the irregular receipt sent to me for signature I need hardly touch upon. It was for the Treasury to protect themselves by taking a proper receipt, and it was a matter of indifference to me whether they accepted my miscellaneous receipt or preferred one of their own selection. All that I had to do was to receive money standing at the credit of the Commissariat department, so also with regard to the sum of Rs. 606 not being sanctioned in any office accounts after expenditure by Heera Lall. All that I need remark on that point is that (as Mr. Kelly stated) the case was an exceptional one, and (as the charge shews, and the prosecution have impliedly admitted by the evidence they adduced,) the point is altogether immaterial to the accusation against me. I would only add (as the prosecution have thought fit to dwell strongly upon the point) that my receipts of the 19th April 1869 were drawn up, as such a receipt would of course be in the terms of the notice or memo. sent to the Commissariat office from the Civil Treasury; hence my allusion in that receipt to the officer commanding the Corps of Guides.

I have finished, my Lord, the few remarks before closing I would, in verification of what I said at the outset, draw the attention of the Court to the copies of the following certificates.

Brigadier-General Horsford late commanding at Ranneegrage:—Extract of Peshawur Brigade Order No 268, dated 9th September 1867, with Quartermaster General No. 3,887 dated 4th September 1867. Adjutant General's No. 235, dated 23rd March 1870, with Peshawur Brigade office No. 561, dated 29th May 1870, to my address in England.

These certificates I here append.

I have further to thank the Court for the extreme patience and attention with which I have been treated from the commencement, and the great pains taken to follow clearly the very tedious and somewhat intricate course which the evidence pursued.

Without this from the Court, my labour to explain and meet the various charges would have been far heavier than it has been. With the ease, I may now say, of the Court, fully assured that I could not confide it to safer keeping; up to this time it has never been tarnished, and will not now, I believe, be taken from me.

(Signed) J. R. A. S. LOWE, Lt., Col., Asst. Commy. General, Bengal Staff Corps.

"WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS."*

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

COLONEL CUMMING relates in this volume the experiences of many years. He writes of his sport in the most business-like style, omitting no details likely to be of service to less experienced hunters, and describing the most perilous encounters with tigers, bears, boars, and panthers as if such incidents of sport in India were to be looked for as a matter of course. The writer does not know how to dress his narrative so as to make it attractive to the general reader, and many a man who had met with half his adventures would have produced a more exciting volume. But if the stories told by Colonel Cumming lack colour and the charm of literary art, they bear the impress of truth.

Every occupation in life is liable to grow monotonous, and if the chase of dangerous beasts be an exception to the rule, the record of a sportsman's successes, when unvaried by other incidents, will be apt to weary the reader who lacks a personal interest in the subject. For the hunter, however, who has his own tales to tell of hairbreadth 'scapes and dangerous adventures, every fresh "bag" has its peculiar interest, and we can imagine the keen delight with which Colonel Cumming's volume will be read by his brother sportsmen. The writer, by the way, sketches out a seven months' sojourn in India, which, according to his calculation, would cost less for the season than a deer forest in Scotland, and reminds the sportsman that if large game is shot in British territory, the Government rewards considerably diminish the expenses. Doubtless there are many lovers of sport in England who would benefit themselves and do a good service to society by testing their skill and courage in the jungles of India. Patience, too, is needed as well as courage. Many a night was spent by Colonel Cumming in a tree while on the look-out for tigers, and often he would remain in the daytime under a broiling sun in expectation of his prey. A sharp attack of illness was more than once the result, and he relates how his attendant tied him to the branches with his turban that he might have been unable to descend. The danger was often very great. On one occasion the Colonel's companion was seized by a tiger and carried off about twenty yards. His back was "fearfully lacerated" with the grip, but the poor man had to be conveyed for eighty miles in a cot borne on men's shoulders before medical aid could be obtained. At another time a man, having been seized by a tigress and shaken as a dog would shake a rat, died of his wounds the next morning; and the author relates that an officer belonging to his regiment, while trying to dislodge a tiger from some rocks, was charged by the animal and bitten through the elbow-joint and thumb. He was carried to the cantonments, and died the day after reaching it. There is a horrible story told also of a tiger springing up a tree, seizing a man, dragging him to the ground, and biting him three times through the back of the thigh. Colonel Cumming tells this beast, but the poor man died of his wounds a day or two afterwards. The writer does not often describe wild animals in a way likely to interest the naturalist, but occasionally we meet with a remark which shows how carefully he has observed them. Thus he says:—"A tiger when lying wounded in a thicket will sometimes growl, but when he charges his cry is of a totally different description, and very horrible to hear, and well calculated to try a man's nerves. On one or two rare occasions I have heard a tiger roar, and have often heard him growl, but the war-cry which he gives when charging is quite distinct from either of these." The tigress is generally more savage than the tiger, and to diminish the danger of the sport, for the beasts if not carefully trained grow restive, and the writer has frequent perils to relate in consequence. Here is a vivid description of a spirited encounter:—

The tiger made no sign, and we began to fear that he might have slunk away to the right or left; but, determined to make sure, I directed my mahout to take me up to the corinda bush. The head of the elephant had almost touched the foliage when the tiger, now mad with rage, sprang at him, seizing him by the root of the trunk in his teeth, while he buried his claws in the sides of his face. With a frantic shriek, the elephant dropped its head, and endeavoured to pin the tiger to the ground with his tusks. It was a moment of intense excitement, and I was seriously alarmed for the mahout, who, seated on the neck of the elephant, was in great danger of being thrown down between the struggling brutes. My own situation, too, was by no means pleasant, for I was thrown forward in the howdah, and I dreaded that I might be pitched that way. Another "grath" was good, and I kept my position and, as the elephant with a desperate effort shook off the tiger, I found I had retained my three guns uninjured. The tiger made off down the nullah before I could again fire, and it was some time before the elephant, who continued to dance and shriek with rage, could be sufficiently quieted to enable us to follow after him. . . . About 100 yards down the nullah we came on the tiger crouching under the bank. He at once charged, and this time left the mark of his teeth and claws in the head of the adjutant's elephant; but he was now less lively, and once two shots put him well and fairly hors de combat.

Another day, a tigress having charged the elephant that carried Colonel Cumming, the animal turned and fled, with the tigress, although wounded, in full chase. "Two more strides, and she would have seized the elephant by the hind leg, but at that moment I grasped the front rail of the howdah in my left hand, and firing my rifle pistol-fashion, I dropped her in the middle of an open field."

Tigers, of course, are the fiercest and noblest game of the country, and on one occasion Colonel Cumming records the bagging of ten in five days. Of these, he says, five were killed within a circle half a mile in diameter. Panthers, too, in the writer's opinion, are most savage and dangerous animals, and once at least he had good cause to give bears a similar character, for in struggling with one the animal got his left arm in her mouth and "crunched it up like a cucumber."

Colonel Cumming tells us something of wild men as well as of wild beasts, for he encamped in the jungles occupied by the Naikras and lived for more than nine years among the Bheels. Moreover, he took a part in the suppression of the Mutiny, and relates very briefly his adventures during that crisis. He seems most at home, however, in describing his feats as a hunter, and if the number of his successful adventures appear extraordinary, it must be remembered that the volume records the achievements, not of months but of years. Colonel Cumming landed in India in 1847, and the last chapter describes the shots he made in 1865.

* "Wild Men and Wild Beasts. Scenes in Camp and Jungle." By Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cumming. Illustrated by Colonel E. Baigrie and others. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 1871.)

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GENERAL DALY'S COURTSHIP.

A MESS STORY.

ITS AISY, said Tim Daly, with reference to some conversation on matrimony, for young men to get married in India these times; but faix whin me father, the Ginoral, was a gay young Liftinint, times weren't so propitious. It was a power of trouble the Ginoral had to lay hould of a wife, and faix just to inform the young gallivanters here what fine divarsions they do be having in comparison wid the past, I'll just tell yez how the Ginoral, thin a Liftinint, mind yez, won his betther half wid his soord.

It was the time whin our victorious armies were thrampin about Mysore, marching and counther-marchin afther the Mahrattas and the Mysarians—all the blagyards that were rovin and plundherin about the place—and the father, rest be to his sowl, was attatched, yez see, to a column that was for iver purshooin the villyans, but could niver come up wid thim; whin wan fine day, begorrah, he comes on another column of all kinds and varieties of detachmints of throops, commanded by a Major Mariarty who was also in pursheot of the thieves of the wurld. It was at a place called Hassan that the two columns met,—Colonel Smith's and Major Mariarty's,—and faix as they were both kilt intirely wid the fatague and the dishtress of shcourin the counthry wid no profit, they agreed to halt for twinty-four hours at that same Hassan for refrishment.

Well, boys, this Major Mariarty was an honest, dacent man—a countryman of the Ginoral's by the same token—but he was best known to the army on account of his daughter, a fine, bould shlip of a girl, pure white, and without the smallest taste of the tarbrush in her beautiful faytures. Faix, it was a *rara avis* she was in those days, for it was women of color the lads used to be marryin right and left; and the ould Major got so many offers for her that, bedad, his heart was a'most broke in considhrin how he could do the best for her at all, at all. And she wasn't aisy to plase, mind ye; it was proud she was as a paycock, and partial to flirtations and divilmints, so that although the whole army was ready and willing to marry her any day she wished, and the boys were fightin one another mornin, noon, and night for her shmiles, the sogra a bit of her would say the word to wan of thim, no, not though the Major would threatin to lather her into matthrimony wid a big shtick he cut for the purpose. It was nigh kilt he was wid that same daughter and her illigant golden hair and blue eyes that set the boys a ravin about her, and its home to Ould Ireland he would have sint her to be out of the way of their mischief and sentimintality, only that the divil a rap he had to his name, being a free liver, and a passage to England in those days cost a power of money, as ye may warrum.

Well, boys, to make a long story short, no sooner did the two columns halt than me father fell in love at first sight wid this damsel before iver he saw her. Seein afther the Commissariat arrangements, he just got a glimpse ov one ov her petticoats airin on a shtring foreninst the Major's tint door, and behind the gyarnint shtruck him to the heart thin and there, glory be to Cupid! Begorrah, it was years since he had seen a petticoat, and his holy shlumberin affections were so shtimulated wid the shpectacle, that faix it was all he could do to look afther the rations for the throops that same mornin. It was a bad dinner the same throops got that day I'm thinkin, for his wandherin inclinations were all towards the Major's tint; but as soon as he had sarved out the Commons, begorrah, bein a man of great inergy of mind, he got into his best soot of clothes, figged out his pigtail wid a bunch of black ribbons, buckled his soord to his t'igh, and away he goes, as great a buck as twelve months' campaigning would permit, to pay his respects and compliminte to the Major's illigant daughter. Faix, thin, he wasn't the only one bint on that design! He found the tint full of all the officers of Colonel Smith's column, and the Major's column throwin their delusions over her, and glowerin at aich other like a company of tom cats wid a pussy among thim. It was wicked looks they gave Liftinint Daly of the Commissariat whin he made his way in more where there were already so many; but bedad its little for their looks me father cared, for he was shtruck all of a hape wid the loveliness of the lady. Her eyes were as blue as the deep, deep say, and her hair was rowled up two foot high on the top of her illigant head like a stook of goulden corn; she had on a grand white muslin dress, wid the waist undher the arms, and blue bows on the shouldthers, as was the fashion in times, and a blue ribbon round the place where those the waist was supposed to be, and silk stockings and slippers that covered as nate a foot and ancle as you'd see in a long summers day's ramble among Countesses and Duchesses. Faix, me father was bashful in the prisince of so much illigance and grace; and when she laid aside the guitar, all adorned wid blue ribbons, wid which she had been singing the hearts and the gizzards out of the company, and began to discoorse wid him on his great bravery and the power of wounds he had got in battle, he was at a nate loss for his conversation entirely Persaivin his moral distress she ordhered in rum and water as was the custom of good society in those times; and whin he had a tumbler or two, faix, he recovered himself so far as to make tearin love to her, as was his habit wid the ladies—the ingagin desaiver. Shure could'nt he waistle the bird off the tree whin he plased! Oh Sairdily Queen Bridgit, but may be she didn't blush and shmile and fan his delusions! Begorrah, a shtrappin big Ensign of the King's throops that was sittin opposite to him grew so angry and jealous wid the wit and illigance of their discoorse, that he ate all the nails of his fingers, while the other amorous divils were scratchin their heads in disappointment and perplexity.

"Ah, mishther Daly, we all know what a hero you are," says she, alludin to the loss of me father's right eye which was drue out of his head by the spear of a Pindarree—the curse of Cromwell on him!—"shure Ginoral Wellesly was comparin ye to Hecthar of Throy," says she, "that time he sat next me at dinner on Tuesday last."

"Be me soul," says the Ensign that was aiten his nails in a rage, "I don't belave it was in battle at all Misthur Daly lost his eye. It was," says he, bangin his fist on his knee, "in a free fight in Patrick's close, and before he iver came to Injia, that he lost that same optic," says he